HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

November 20, 1965 Vol. XXV. No. 47

Human Events is published weekly by HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices.

$12.50 per year NEWSPAPER

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Soviet Envoy Stirs Industrial Areas

By VICTOR RIESEL

This is the month of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Thus, these are the days the American friends of the Soviet Union have chosen for a special campaign for comity, comradeship and understanding of the USSR.

A document on hand discloses that amity now is the special projection of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and that it is in dire need of money for the education of the American workingman.

Soon the council's workers' education experts will fan throughout our nation's industrial centers. They will be heavily laden with pro-Soviet "peace" propaganda especially written for this brotherly offensive. The National Council feels ever so strongly that "workingmen and women must be recruited into peace ranks in the U.S.A.," says the document.

"They must be joined with fellow-workers in the USSR in the struggle [for peace]. This requires understanding between them. We are up to the hilt in a program of workers' education. We commissioned a pamphlet about Soviet workers, set up trip for author for first-hand encounters, arranged publication—25,000 in hand—'Journey to the Soviet Trade Union' by Charles R. Allen Jr. Armed with these pamphlets we aim to send an educational director (who has worked in shops) into the industrial centers of the nation, to promote understanding, arrange exchange of workers' delegations."

This propaganda operation is being coupled by the council, which has been on the U.S. attorney general's subversive list for some time, with youth and university campus campaigns.

This drive for international proletarian affection will be sparked by a series of mass meetings across the land. Some of them will feature such intriguing men as Valerian Mikhailov, first secretary of the embassy of the USSR.

Apparently Mr. Mikhailov must suffer from a love-hate syndrome.

Or perhaps we should say, his right hand does not know what his left hand is doing.

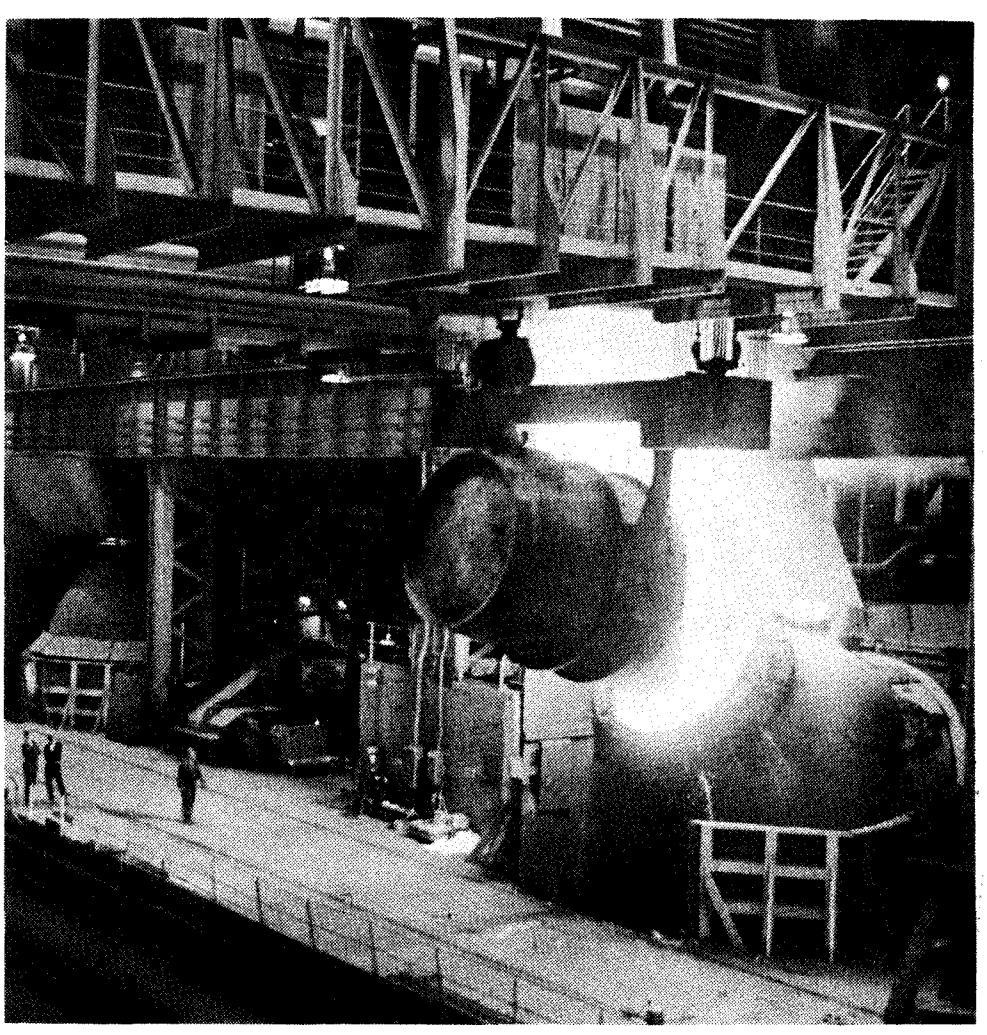
He holds out his hand in friendship, but his embassy press department, it seems to me, abuses its privilege in the United States by disgorging vast amounts of offensive, often vulgar statements lashing the United States.

After the tragic riots in the Watts district of Los Angeles, Mr. Mikhailov's press department in the embassy at 1706 18th Street, N.W. in Washington released an open letter to President Johnson. It charged that there was a "monstrous massacre of the population" there. It went on to accuse our capitalist "society" with "moral degradation."

Some sentences in the letter, later distributed across the world, were more subtle. There was the accusation that "the fist, the truncheon and the burst of machine-gun fire" have become in the United States "the most popular response to a call for help."

The USSR embassy news release also talks of people being shot in broad daylight by "automatic rifles and machine guns."

There are passages in such releases accusing the United States of burning children across the world as well as in Watts. There have been other statements at other times which revile the United States even for dispatching the eminent and gentle Dr. Howard Rusk to South Viet Nam to survey the medical needs of the war-torn people there. Dr. Rusk is the director of the famed Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of New York University. Yet the doctor is mocked in the Soviet statements.



The National Council of Soviet-American Friendship will send "education experts" to industrial centers to propagandize U. S. workers and distribute pro-Communist literature. The council has been on the attorney general's subversive list for years.

It is Mr. Mikhailov, under his authority as first secretary of the Soviet embassy, who not only permits this but directs such lancing diatribes. Yet he will be featured at an American-Soviet Friendship rally.

And the National Council will be free to distribute literature throughout American industrial centers. It will be free to recruit. Certainly, this is not a privilege granted American propagandists in the Soviet Union.

Let the truth be told in our mill towns about those who come bearing gifts.

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Break the ice! with the
SPECIAL RESERVED COUPON
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Why Socialism Must Always Fail

By SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME
Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1963-1964

Coldstream, Scotland:—The reason why socialism must always fail is that there is a basic flaw in Socialist philosophy. It runs counter to human nature.

Socialism insists that all men are equal, but the fact of nature is that each is different from the other. Try and assert that all are the same—that each is as good as the other—and the pace of society becomes the pace of the slowest.

Man is thus deprived of the benefit of his character and personality and individual prowess. He is stunted and stultified and discontented, and human progress is denied.

Advance for mankind will not be won by the average man. No doubt Socialists sincerely desire the good of all, but by their methods they thwart it. From the beginning of time man has required incentive to give of his best.

The motives which inspire him to excel are the provision of food and security for his family and the betterment of the lot of himself and his children. These are practical and honorable goals, and the driving power which gets a man to them is ambition and the expectation of reward for work and skill.

The theory of socialism is that all the means of production, distribution and exchange should be publicly owned and shared.

But nationalization does not inspire. Man will put forward his best endeavors and sacrifice himself and even die for family and country, but no one would do so for a share in the public tramways!

In practice, therefore, nationalization does not deliver the goods. When competition is eliminated, efficiency suffers. When the profit motive is denied, enthusiasm falters—the gap in the reward between the skilled and unskilled narrows and the result is mediocrity. In the modern world no community can afford that.

The Communists at least were right in one matter. They saw that the logical outcome of socialism was compulsion. They recognized that without the profit motive there must be another incentive and they made it the crack of the whip. They had some success; for a time men can be dragooned but before long human nature prevails and it is doing so now.

The fallacy of socialism is being exposed as never before, now that people have seen the achievements of capitalism and are consciously demanding its fruits. When wealth was limited and concentrated in the hands of the few, socialism thrived on discontent.

When poverty was rife, there was a legitimate cry for a fairer distribution of wealth, and socialism, which promised to take away from the rich and give to the poor, was attractive to many.

But as poverty is being eliminated by the capitalist free enterprise system, a more critical eye has been brought to bear on the crude slogan of "Down with the Rich!"

The simile of the national cake which can no longer be profitably divided, unless its size is expanded, might be hackneyed and oversimple, but it holds a basic truth.

The electors in a democracy have an instinct for survival and a sense for reality and with the recognition that the choice lies between expansion or stagnation, the enthusiasm for Socialist solutions is waning.

The young in particular have too good a conceit of themselves to be herded into a common world and no one enjoys the prospect of less reward for more work, which is clearly the only harvest of applied socialism. Even in Russia, where socialism was expressed in the form of a bureaucratic state capitalism with all the paraphernalia of central direction and control, the system is changing to cater to incentive and profit and reward.

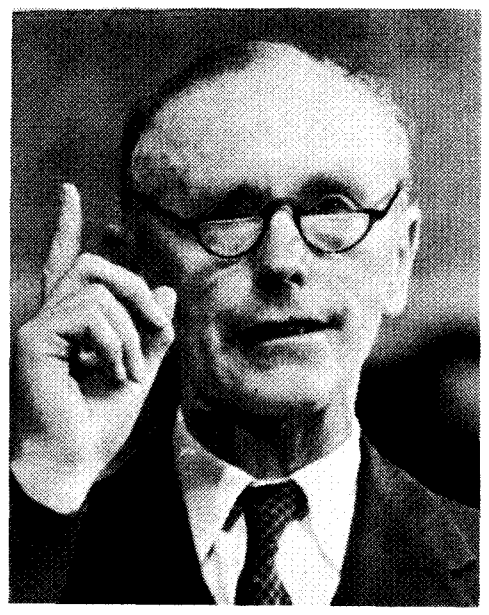
So it is that socialism not only has a basic flaw, but in that its doctrine has no relevance to a world of expansion and plenty, it is also out of date.

Where socialism has been tried in practice there has been a sequence of events which has illustrated most pungently the flaws in the philosophy. Prices have risen, costs have risen, and taxes have been raised. The result has been that socialism has given a sharp boost to inflation.

In reply to this, Socialists have no other answer but to take the heat out of the economy by still higher taxes. So the prospect is that of an endless vista of austerity. In an attempt to salvage the situation, Socialists are driven to try and control prices and incomes from the center, and so the weary treadmill goes on.

Just as Socialists used to claim that labor could speak more effectively to labor, so in foreign policy Socialists used to parade the view that Socialist countries would understand other Socialist countries better and that the result would be a pink and rosy harmony on earth. Their innocence has been rudely disabused by events so there, too, socialism has come to a dead end.

Of course, no one has a right to dismiss one political creed unless he can champion another which offers a better deal for mankind.



Sir Alec Douglas-Home says that when socialism and capitalism clash, capitalism will eventually win.

Conservatism is a complete contrast to socialism.

Where Socialists elevate the state and central control, conservatives minimize its role. In conservative belief the state should serve the individual, not dominate him.

Where Socialists advocate state ownership of industry and create large centralized monopolies, conservatives believe in the virtues of free enterprise, competition and choice.

Where Socialists believe in the individual being the servant and the tenant of the state or public authority, conservatives work for the extension of the private ownership of prosperty.

By and large, conservatism consists of a pragmatic approach; that is, doing the right thing at the right time, and therefore does not lend itself to slogans, but one which we are proud to have coined and sponsored, is that of the property-owning democracy.

It means trusting the individual and giving him responsibilities and relying upon him while working for himself and his family to serve the interest of the nation.

Conservatism gives the individual his head and relies on his self-discipline to make him a good member of the community. Only then is he a full man and only then is society dynamic.

To sum up, then, socialism is on the decline and nothing can arrest it because it has no message to give to the individual who seeks success in a world of opportunity.

Opportunity is the key—equal opportunity in the field of education—opportunity to earn reward commensurate with enterprise and skill—opportunity to own property—opportunity to save—freedom of choice.

It is because conservatism provides all these, that in the contest with socialism, conservatism will win.

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MAKES NO DIFFERENCE—Rep. Joe Pool (D.-Tex.) charged recently that more Socialistic legislation has come out of this Congress than any other in history. The Democratic lawmaker called for the election of 40 to 50 more conservative congressmen to halt the leftist trend, adding: "It makes no difference if they are Democrats or Republicans, so long as they are against give-away programs."

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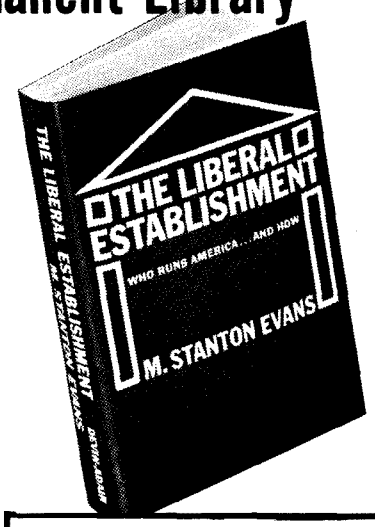

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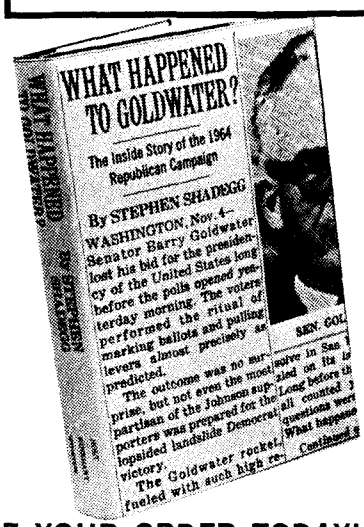

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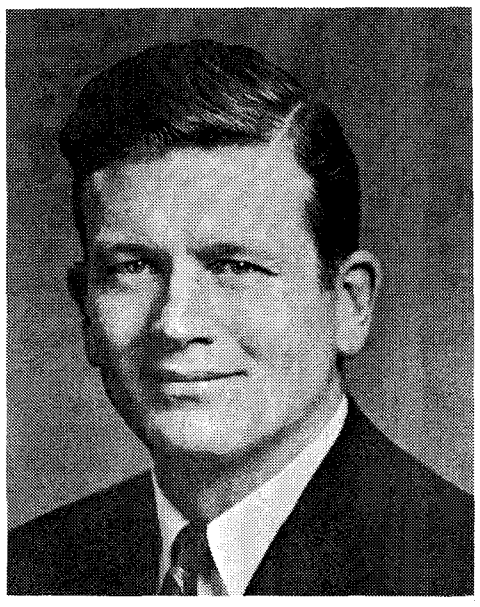

John V. Lindsay (left) won in New York City and Arlen Specter was elected district attorney of Philadelphia. Both ran with strong ADA support.

The Move Toward One-Party Politics

From the Chicago *Tribune*.

Coincident with the election as mayor of New York of John V. Lindsay, a liberal whose Republicanism is theoretical rather than actual, the Pennsylvania branch of what used to pass as the Grand Old Party foisted upon the voters an even more curious type of hybrid.

The liberal party leaders, notably Gov. William Scranton and Sen. Hugh Scott, ran—and elected—a registered Democrat on the Republican ticket.

This chameleon, Arlen Specter, was elected district attorney of Philadelphia by 36,221 votes over the incumbent Democrat, James C. Crumlish Jr., under whom Specter had served for three years as an assistant.

When Scranton and Scott sought out Specter last summer, they knew of his credentials. These were that he was a Democrat who didn't even plan to change his registration before the election, that he was supported by the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action, and that he was a former close ally of Pennsylvania's Democratic senator, Joseph Clark, one of Washington's most far-out and absurd liberals.

In indorsing Specter, the ADA in Philadelphia stated, "ADA's action marks the first time ADA ever indorsed a Republican for the top of the ticket." Specter didn't let his pals on the left down. In addition to ADA, these included the co-chairman of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, whose pamphlets on how to become a conchie are being pushed off by the far-left Students for a Democratic Society.

Specter declared his opposition to the policy of getting tough with the Communists in Viet Nam. His campaign consisted largely of hosannas in praise of Sen. Clark and Richardson Dilworth, former liberal Democratic mayor of Philadelphia and a call for return to the kind of "reform" they represented. His victory statement acknowledged his indebtedness to liberal Democrats.

What we see at work here and in the Lindsay candidacy is a move, now assisted from within the Republican party leadership, toward one-party government in the United States. That drive, originating among Democrats, can be traced back to the third term campaign of Franklin Roosevelt in 1940.

Roosevelt, a couple of months before the election, brought into his Cabinet a pair of renegade Republicans, Col. Frank Knox and Col. Henry L. Stimson, to create a phony effect of "unity" around him and to promote the impression that his march toward world war was supported by both parties. Knox became secretary of the navy and Stimson secretary of war.

Lyndon Johnson has done the same thing with some of his appointments—for example, impressing the Republican vice presidential candidate of 1960, Henry Cabot Lodge, into his service as ambassador to South Viet Nam. All of Mr. Johnson's talk about "consensus" is simply a statement that he and all his programs should be supported unanimously by all the people.

He is out to obliterate the Republican party, and its New York and Pennsylvania sectors seem to be cooperating enthusiastically.

How you can build up the Republican party with liberal Democrats or with candidates who are ashamed to admit they are Republicans eludes us. If, however, the plan is to merge the Republican party into the Democratic party and its affiliate, ADA, the pattern makes perfect sense. The result, of course, would be a one-party system, and if it needs a name there is an appropriate one left over from Hitler—national socialism.

DOING THE SPADE WORK

☐ ☐ ☐

VOTE NEVER LOST—"Always vote for a principle, though you vote alone, and you may cherish the sweet reflection that your vote is never lost."—John Quincy Adams.

House Starts Nationwide Probe Of Scandal-Ridden 'Youth Corps'

By BILL SCHULZ

House probers have launched a nationwide investigation of the federally backed Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC).

Rep. John Fogarty, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that oversees the "War on Poverty," will dispatch investigators to "every section of the country" to check reports of irregularities in the multi-million-dollar program.

Spokesmen for anti-poverty boss R. Sargent Shriver concede that Neighborhood Youth Corps funds have been spent in violation of federal regulations. Examples:

• More than 40 youngsters employed in Kansas City, Kan., were ineligible from the standpoint of need. Participants included one youth, a student at the University of Kansas, who drives to class in a 1965 Thunderbird. Several others were the relatives of influential local Democrats.

• A Neighborhood Youth Corps in Carlinville, Ill., was organized by the local Democratic machine. One Youth Corps member showed up daily in a bright red convertible. Another was the stepson of Robert "Sonny" Albertine, a $748-a-month State House employe under Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner. Albertine brushed off criticism of the project. "To the victors go the spoils," he explained.

• Participants in a Neighborhood Youth Corps in Cranston, R.I., were selected by the city's Democratic councilmen. Among those employed were the children of city officials, a building contractor, a liquor store owner, the vice president of a local bank, a dentist, a doctor, and three high-ranking state employes.

• In Livingston County, Ill., one of the state's richer counties, NYC officials ran an outrageous boondoggle. A boy was hired to announce the scores of little league baseball games. Another was given a job assisting the manager of a little league team who was serving without pay. Others were hired to pull grass from sidewalk cracks.

• NYC organizers in Jamestown, R.I., admit that no effort was made to hire youngsters on the basis of need, as required by law. Wealthy youngsters were instead employed to give sailing lessons to equally well-off participants in the summer project.

Members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans alike, have been sharply critical of the Job Corps Centers scattered throughout the country. Job Corps members have been involved in repeated brushes with the law and several congressmen have termed the centers a threat to public safety.

Indiana Rep. Richard Roudebush, a Republican, suggests the closing of Camp Atterbury in his state. The $10-million project, he says, "has proved unworkable and an extravagant waste of federal funds."

Roudebush estimates that Atterbury is costing the taxpayers about $22,000 per corpsman. "Even in these days of high costs," he says, "a student could be sent through the most expensive college or university in America, and given a round-the-world graduation trip, for the cost of maintaining a Job Corpsman at Atterbury for a year."

Investigators for the Senate Appropriations Committee have uncovered flagrant waste at a Project Head Start center in Mount Beulah, Miss. Anti-poverty officials there squandered $20,000 earmarked for food and lodging, overpaid a New York accounting firm $12,500, and used federal funds to bail out arrested civil rights workers.

Members of the Head Start faculty included four participants in a Washington demonstration held in August to denounce American policy in South Viet Nam. Two of the four were arrested during the raucous protest.

Rhode Island Sen. John Pastore, a Democrat, told Shriver that the demonstrators should not have been hired to teach impressionable, pre-school youngsters.

Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.) pointed out that one of the women demonstrators had listed herself as a "pacifist and tax refuser" when she was hired. He said that such a person had "no right to any job with the federal government."

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• A half-century of public service to Virginia and the nation came to an end last week with the retirement of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D.-Va.). Byrd, the Senate's outspoken foe of excessive federal spending, turned in his resignation to outgoing Gov. Albertis Harrison, giving health reasons for the move (Byrd is 78). Byrd's departure from the Senate will place economic liberal Sen. Russell Long (D.-La.) in the chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee. Gov. Harrison is expected to name a political ally of Byrd to the vacant Senate post, probably State Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. Some political pros in Washington think Byrd resigned at this time in order to prevent "moderate" Gov.-elect Mills Godwin from naming a more liberal person to the Senate. Meanwhile, the veteran statesman, a long-time friend of *Human Events*, has said he will take an active interest in Virginia affairs.

BYRD

• *Bettina Aptheker, daughter of U.S. Communist party theoretician Herbert Aptheker, formally admitted last week that she is a member of the Communist party. In a letter to the campus (University of California) newspaper, the Free Speech Movement leader said she had not de her affiliation known because "it would have diverted attention away from free speech issues."*

• New York City Mayor-elect John V. Lindsay continues to discard his Republican party label. Five days after his election Lindsay indicated he would not campaign for the GOP presidential candidate in 1968; said he expected that "most" of the people he would appoint to city office would be Democrats; claimed he did not have a responsiblity to build up the GOP in New York City; and declared his election on November 2 was not a Republican victory.

LINDSAY

• *Liberal Harry Overstreet, who never hesitates to make noisy blasts against those he considers "right-wing extremists," has, oh so quietly, resigned from the Socialistic League for Industrial Democracy. Friends say Overstreet got fed up with LID for supporting the radical Students for a Democratic Society for so long. LID finally severed connections with SDS in September of this year, though only after its tax-exempt status was put in jeopardy.*

• Last week's massive power outage in the Northeast pointed up the risk inherent in a nationwide power grid hookup, which the Federal Power Commission, headed by outgoing Joseph Swidler, wants. Glenn Orrok, vice president of the Boston Edison Co., said "If we had a heavy grid like the Federal Power Commission wants, we might have darkened the whole country." The FPC, however, is still pushing for a nationwide hookup. In any case, last week's blackout is certain to focus attention on the role of the federal government in the electric transmission field.

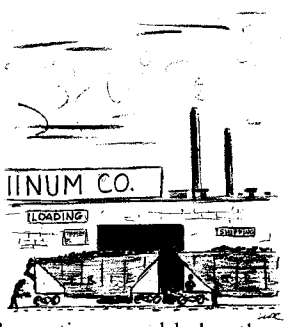
SWIDLER

• *For the seventh consecutive year, Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) has racked up a perfect attendance in the House. He was recorded as present and voting for all 383 rollcall votes and quorum calls during 1965. Gross last missed a rollcall on June 2, 1958.*

This Week in Washington

The Aluminum Affair

The government-manufactured aluminum crisis, which ended with the companies rescinding their price hikes in the face of massive Administration pressure, has rudely awakened some members of the business community who have been nursing the idyllic notion that the LBJ Administration somehow favors free enterprise. The vigorous efforts by the President to roll back the aluminum price rises have stunned many a pro-LBJ businessman and, speculate political pros, LBJ's action could be the key to a revival in the Republican party—if the party seeks to dramatize the issue. Leading Democrats (see story below) have already rallied to support LBJ's bludgeoning of the aluminum companies.



Some Republican conservatives, notably Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.) and Wallace Bennett (Utah) have spoken out against the Administration's blackjack methods, but most Republican members of Congress have failed to take the Johnson regime to task. Unless the GOP quickly begins to launch a counterattack against Johnson, the entire issue could be lost.

The aluminum affair is said to have all the makings of a big vote-getter since LBJ, like John Kennedy in the steel crisis, has squarely taken on the free enterprise system and the concept that business, not government, should be freely allowed to raise or lower prices.

The President's "mailed fist" posture which cowed the companies has brought fresh cries of alarm from industry. Initially, when the aluminum companies announced a price hike, the President's Council of Economic Advisers, headed by "price fixer" Dr. Gardner Ackley, issued a paper declaring the half-cent rise in the ingot price has "no justification under the wage-price guideposts."

This declaration was coupled with an announcement by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara that during 1966 the government would sell on the open market 200,000 tons of war-surplus aluminum to "serve the national welfare and to protect the consuming public." In short, the government would dump its stockpiled aluminum to deflate the market price of aluminum and force the aluminum companies to rescind their price hikes.

Refusing to rescind, the companies received yet another kick in the shins: The Administration said it would dump still an extra 100,000 tons of aluminum before the end of 1966, an action designed to depress prices even further. (McNamara, moreover, hinted that the government would get around the law which states that stockpiled materials must be sold at "current domestic market prices.")

Shortly after this the aluminum companies caved in to Big Brother in Washington.

Reaction to the government's dragooning of the aluminum industry was sharply critical in many quarters. Ironically, many of the business interests who supported President Johnson howled the loudest. (Indeed, the chairmen of two of the big aluminum companies, Edgar F. Kaiser and Richard S. Reynolds Jr., had actively lent their support to LBJ's 1964 campaign.)

David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a Johnson backer last year, told the 45th annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago last week that the government's disposal action was "profoundly disturbing. I am concerned about the tendency on the part of government to tinker with the price mechanism . . . I fear that we are in danger of backing inadvertently into a managed economy."

An aluminum executive put the industry's position this way: "When we negotiated our new union contract this year, there wasn't a peep of protest from the White House over the fact that labor got a 4.1 per cent package increase. [The government's Dr. Ackley now puts the union's gain at 3.5 per cent, even though Department of Labor economists put it at 4.1 per cent in June. Even the politically revised 3.5 per cent figure, however, is above the 3.2 per cent U.S. "guideline" figure.]

"Nobody in the Administration suggested that the union hold the wage line . . . our prices, even with the latest increases, still aren't up to the 26-cent-a-pound peak of some years ago . . . if you can't restore your price levels without government knocking you down, when can any industry act in its own cause?"

Robert P. Gerholz, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said:

"Mobilization of government forces against aluminum prices which are still below the 1960 level while excessive wage increases go unnoticed gives all the evidence of a double standard in government attitude.

"By its actions, the Administration seems to be trying to shift the responsibility for any possible inflationary dangers from itself to business . . . If the Administration sees inflationary pressures, it should recognize that it is merely reaping the results of nearly 30 years of deficit spending . . . ."

A spoksman for the companies noted that the aluminum industry's return on invested capital was only 4.8 per cent last year, compared with 11.2 per cent for other industries.

Much of the press was also critical. The New York *Times* said: "When the upward price movement began . . . a government official leaked the information that President Johnson was 'sputtering mad.' Hints were circulated that the government would dump part of its aluminum stockpile to force a price rollback. When Alcoa joined the parade of companies pushing up the prices, the President's reaction was so negligible as to give the lie to all earlier reports.

"On Saturday the picture was turned upside down again. The Administration abruptly broke off negotiations with the aluminum companies for a controlled release of its surplus metal and announced instead that it would sell 200,000 tons at market price in 1966. Top Johnson aides denounced the price increase as unjustified and made clear their belief that sale of the stockpiled aluminum would 'relieve price pressures.'

"Such cat-and-mouse tactics are a poor way to enforce a program of 'voluntary' economic restraint; yet they are unhappily characteristic of much of the White House approach to maintaining its hold-the-line precepts."

The Scripps-Howard papers stated: "Yet none of the angry critics has had a word to say as union wage contracts in recent months ripped the so-called guidelines to shreds. There was no report that the President was 'sputtering mad' last spring when he heard the United Steelworkers union had wrung a settlement from the aluminum companies well above the 3.2 per cent his advisers had decided marked the inflationary danger line. Nor when the building trades averaged more than 4 per cent, the auto workers won 5 per cent and the Teamsters boasted their contracts were topping even that."

Yet however sharp the reaction in certain quarters, the Administration's efforts at price-fixing should hardly have been a surprise. As *Human Events* noted January 2, in an article called "Price Controls Ahead?", LBJ had at that time already exerted pressures on both the steel and banking industries to compel them to keep prices in line with the Administration's say-so.

"There is a growing belief," we noted, "that this attempt by the President to manage the steel and banking industries is only the first step toward a big government effort to compel other industries to price products according to government bureaucrats and textbook economists.

"This feeling has been furthered by LBJ's recent elevation of Dr. Gardner Ackley to the chairman-

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ship of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the powerful governmental team which largely shapes Administration economic policy. Dr. Ackley is an old-time adherent to the New Deal, Fair Deal philosophy and earned his bureaucratic spurs serving with government agencies charged with fixing prices in the economy."

The "feeling" has been borne out. Conservative congressmen could do a service to the country by hammering the consequences of Johnson's actions home to the voting public.

Demos: Foes of Business

The myth that gained currency in the last election, that the liberals, not the conservatives, were the real friends of business, has been knocked in the head by the aluminum affair as leading Democrats from around the country have rallied strongly in support of LBJ's calculated clout against the industry.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey, obviously referring to the industry's mild price rise, told a November 8 press seminar at the Office of Economic Opportunity: "Our efforts in the 'War on Poverty,' our efforts to strengthen our nation at home and abroad, all could be jeopardized if our nation is afflicted by inflation. The greatest single threat to the nation today is the threat of inflation—if people violate the wage-price guidelines, if a few seek profit at the expense of the many, if a few seek special consideration to themselves without regard to the many." (Humphrey, it was noted by some, has never seen fit to utter harsh warnings on inflation when the big labor union leaders obtain wage contracts that crash through the wage-guideline barrier.)

When asked if he was referring to the recent price hikes by some aluminum companies, Humphrey indicated that these weren't the only businesses he had in mind. The vice president, sliding somewhat away from his carefully cultivated "soft on business" image, snapped:

"Why select one [industry]? There may be others that are toying with the same little pleasure."

In short, Humphrey made it plain that the normal free enterprise method of pricing products was anathema to the "Great Society," that hereafter prices must be set according to government bureaucrats and textbook economists —some of whom have never been inside a business establishment.

Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.), Senate majority leader, rejoiced at the crackdown against business. The dumping of aluminum, Mansfield said, "will, of course, neutralize the increased demand on the civilian market and help to stabilize . . . the price structure in the aluminum industry."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) hailed the aluminum dumping as a "check" against unfair price increases.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) flew back to Washington to announce at a press conference that he fully supported Johnson's action. Asked whether it might alienate business, Symington gave this interesting political justification for the crackdown. "For every producer of aluminum," Symington slyly noted, "you'll find a thousand persons who don't want to pay for aluminum."

Rep. Carl Albert (D.-Okla.), majority leader of the House of Representatives, stated: "The action of the aluminum companies in increasing again the price of aluminum will be a disappointment to the American people. . . . At a time when we are fighting a war in South Viet Nam, it is incumbent upon all American citizens, corporations and individuals [Albert refrains from citing labor unions or government], to cooperate in maintaining a healthy economy in trying to hold down inflationary effects that always accompany difficulties of this kind."

Thus explodes the myth that the Democratic party is the friend of free enterprise.

Bobby Moves Left

The political antics of Bobby Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) are getting curiouser and curiouser. Having begun his career as a supporter of the late "tough-on-Reds" Joe McCarthy, Bobby has moved ever leftward.

He helped Red-leaning Sukarno to wrench away territory owned by pro-Western Holland; he has advocated unilateral nuclear disarmament by the United States; he has agreed to speak before the radical South African student group, NUSAS, whose left-wing leaders have been engaged in sabotage against the South African government; and he is a supporter of student revolutionaries.

But last week Kennedy went further than ever and declared there was nothing morally wrong in sending American blood to our enemies—North Viet Nam, in this case. Former Sen. Barry Goldwater said this remark by Kennedy at a November 5 press conference in Los Angeles comes "closer to treason than to academic freedom."

There has been some dispute as to what Kennedy actually said, but here's the way the Associated Press wire service reported it. (This version, by the way, was not denied by Kennedy's office when *Human Events* called to check it out.) The AP story said in part:

"Sen. Robert F. Kennedy said yesterday [Nov. 5] that in principle he believed furnishing blood to North Viet Nam would be in 'the oldest tradition of this country.'

"The New York Democrat, asked at a news conference whether he disapproved of a student group's plans for sending blood to North Viet Nam, replied: 'I'm willing to give blood to anyone who needs it.' "

Kennedy, the AP story continues, later told newsmen he was against sending blood directly to North Viet Nam because "it might violate our laws," but he said he was for sending it through an organization like the Red Cross. "If it's a blanket question of would we furnish blood to North Viet Nam," the AP quotes Kennedy, "I would furnish it. I think that's in the oldest tradition of this country."

While Kennedy may recall sending blood to the enemy as an old American tradition, no one in Washington can recall that Americans supported massive blood drives to the Nazis and the Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Whatever Kennedy meant to say, note Washington observers, he has only given aid and comfort to the pro-Peking May 2nd Movement, which has plans to send blood to the Communist soldiers in Viet Nam who are now killing American GIs.

LBJ Hogs TV Camera

LBJ is coming under increasing criticism for the way he uses television to sell himself and his programs to the public. Some Republicans feel the TV networks should give equal time to the GOP.

A tabulation compiled by *Broadcasting* magazine, for example, reveals that LBJ has appeared on live television no less than 58 times in less than two years in office—nine more times than President Eisenhower in eight years and 25 more times than President Kennedy in nearly three years.

Says *Broadcasting*, the best-known trade publication in the radio and television industries:

"During 1965—until his recent illness—Mr. Johnson was summoning up the TV cameras—whether those permanently installed in the theater room of the White House or others hastily brought into the East Room or Fish Room—for special reports to the nation on a host of subjects, some of which did not carry a 'bulletin' slug on the news wires.

"So frequent did these appearances become from late April to September that murmurs of objections to his use of TV as a personal instrument began arising from network newsmen."

The magazine noted that LBJ made 11 live appearances from the end of April to the end of September alone.

• *Venezuelan police have raided a huge, underground arsenal built by the Castro-backed Armed Forces of National Liberation outside Caracas. Two hundred rebels were arrested (including a professor at Caracas' Central University who doubled as an instructor in sabotage). Police seized a large quantity of weapons and Communist propaganda.*

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Former JFK aide Theodore Sorensen has termed the anti-Viet Nam demonstrations a "healthy political outgrowth of ferment" that the late President "stirred up." In an Illinois speech, Sorensen said: "And I would rather have this kind of ferment on our campuses than having students interested only in football, panty raids and parties." Sorensen, it is recalled, was a conscientious objector when it came to military service.

SORENSEN

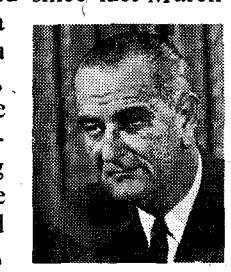
• *Latest project of the civil rights militants: Leaders of the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee have launched a campaign to prevent the D.C. Transit System from raising its busfare. "Negroes make up a majority of the bus riders," a SNCC leader explained, "and anything that affects Negroes is, in my opinion, a civil rights issue." The Americans for Democratic Action in the District have joined with SNCC in this campaign.*

• Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) warns that radical leftists will stage Washington demonstrations over the Thanksgiving weekend to denounce American intervention in South Viet Nam. "The Communists are in these protests up to their necks," he says. "Make no mistake about that. Protest demonstrations are standard Communist practice, and we would be fools to believe they are not using this same tactic here in the United States."

ROUDEBUSH

• The Worker, *official organ of the Communist party, gave front-page coverage to John Lindsay's election as New York mayor. Under the headline, NY VOTERS ASK CRISIS ACTION; REBUFF BUCKLEY, the Red paper declared: "New York voters in the only effective way they saw open to them, last week delivered a mandate for action on the crisis of our city and a sharp rebuff to the rising menace of Buckley-Golwateritis. That was the major meaning of the election of Rep. John V. Lindsay, Republican-Liberal candidate, who won by 136,000 votes in a city with a 3-to-1 Democratic registration. It was NOT a Republican victory" (emphasis in original).*

• Public approval of LBJ's efforts in major areas of policy have decreased since last March and in two instances to a marked degree, pollster Lou Harris reported. In March, 44 per cent of the people rated Johnson's job of curbing the high cost of living as good or excellent. The September sampling found only 28 per cent approving, a loss of 16 percentage points. On keeping spending under control, the President's rating dropped from 54 to 46 per cent, a loss of 8 percentage points.



JOHNSON

• *Hundreds of needy high school students who have been doing odd jobs in New York schools and city offices at $1.25 an hour under the Neighborhood Youth Corps are going to be fired shortly even though their work is satisfactory. The reason, as uncovered by the New York* World-Telegram*: "They are law-abiding youngsters who have no record of delinquency. Under a new policy enunciated by Youth Corps headquarters, their jobs are to be given to delinquents and dropouts."*

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Policy Disagreement

Feud Splits Captive Nations Group

By DUMITRU DANIELOPOL in the Elgin (Ill.) *Daily Courier-News*

The conflict between anti-Communist exiles and the Free Europe Committee threatens to paralyze the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

The Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian and Rumanian National Committees have advised the parent Free Europe organization that they will not sit on ACEN committees until they get full debate on ACEN policy and aims.

The action follows the announcement that two American organizations had withdrawn their support from the Free Europe Committee. These were the American Friends of the Captive Nations under the chairmanship of Christopher Emmit, and the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent headed by Msgr. John Balkunas, a Catholic priest.

Exile leaders have been complaining for two years about "pressures" by the Free Europe Committee to adopt a more conciliatory line towards communism. The exiles were urged to support the Johnson Administration policy of "building bridges" with Eastern European regimes.

The dispute flared into the open on September 21 with the ouster of ACEN Secretary General Brutus Coste. Supporters of Coste said Free Europe Committee had declared him *persona non grata* because he rejected the coexistence theme.

The feud between Coste and John Richardson Jr., Free Europe's chairman, started in October, 1963, Coste said, because of a strong protest he prepared against the wheat deal with Moscow.

"This came on top of my refusal to serve as a tool in the destruction of the national organizations on which ACEN is based," Coste said in a statement.

These national committees were to be "transformed from organizations with political basis, function and meaning, into a sort of information and research bureau," Coste said.

When he came to Free Europe five years ago, Coste contends, Richardson was "100 per cent on the side of the exiles."

"Since the latter part of 1963 he gradually changed his views, under the influence of RFE's American 'experts' on Eastern Europe," the ousted ACEN official claimed. In recent months he became the eager supporter of the theory that Eastern Europe is irreversibly engaged on the road to independence and liberalization."

The controversy runs deep in exile and ethnic circles.

In it is involved the complexities of American foreign policy. Most exile leaders, understandably anxious for the eradication of communism in their homelands, fear that the United States is ready to pamper and help the Communist bosses.

"Whenever a Communist country is in trouble," said Mr. Constantin Visoianu, chairman of the Rumanian National Committee and former Rumanian foreign minister, "who runs to their rescue, but the United States."

Exiles argue that instead of strengthening the opposition inside the Communist countries, which could bring about drastic reforms, the United States only helps the regimes to stay in power.

"If the U.S. government abandoned the philanthropic phase of its foreign policy and adopted a political one, it would get much better and quicker results," said Visoianu.

There are other, powerful voices, which advocate the abandonment of the "philanthropic phase" of American foreign policy.

Eugene Lyons, chief editor of the *Reader's Digest*, and expert on Russian affairs, writes in the current issue of his magazine:

"In making our grain available [to the Kremlin bosses] we are acting to defeat the peasants in their historical struggle against state feudalism."

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"KENNEDY" ON TV—NBC-TV will adapt Theodore Sorensen's *Kennedy* for a one-hour television "White Paper" next February 20. Sorensen will participate in the preparation of the program and Jacqueline Kennedy is expected to make her "White Paper" debut.

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CAMDEN FAILURE—Rep. William Cahill (R.-N.J.) has warned communities to view skeptically the rosy claims of federal urban renewal planners. The GOP lawmaker reports that federal bulldozers razed more than 300 taxpaying properties in one section of Camden, N.J., from 1959-1963. Local officials had been assured that new industry and new homes would be built on the land. Six years later, "the only thing that has replaced these properties has been weeds," Cahill says. "In other words, the federal program in the city of Camden has not only cost the federal taxpayer, but it has brought irreparable harm to the city of Camden and the city taxpayer. The land is still vacant. The city has lost taxes on all of these properties and no relief is in sight."

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EACH ONE TEACH ONE—The authoritative Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba reports that 5,000 Latin American Communists have been trained in Cuba and smuggled back into their respective countries aboard boats used by the Castro and Russian "fishing" fleets. "Upon his return each guerrilla trains 10 others," the committee says. "The goal is to be able to handle future guerrilla trainees in the homelands. The frightening implications of this plan are that we may soon face a self-propagating army of Communist guerrillas in this hemisphere —an army independent of its Cuban base."

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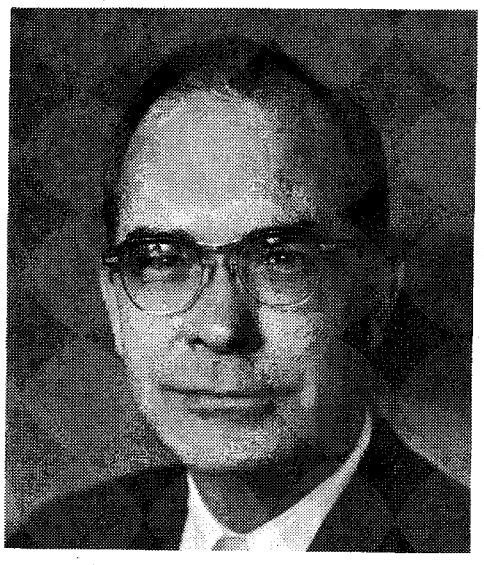

Gardner Ackley, chairman, President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Leon Hickman, executive vice president, Aluminum Co. of America.

Will the Aluminum Dumping End LBJ's Honeymoon with Industry?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A great many American businessmen, far removed from the aluminum industry, might have been forgiven this past weekend if they felt a sudden chill. It was Big Brother walking over their graves.

The sequence of events began early on Friday, October 29, when Olin Mathieson Chemical Co. announced an increase of one-half cent a pound, or about 2 per cent, in its price on primary aluminum ingot, and an increase of one cent a pound for fabricated metal. By Friday night, November 5, all major producers had fallen in line. And from the banks of the Pedernales came word that the President was "sputtering mad."

For a few days it appeared that Mr. Johnson might merely be following the example of his eminent predecessor, whose father had told him that all businessmen were so-and-sos. As it turned out, the President had more than strong language at his disposal. By noon on Saturday the 6th, he had brought the whole awesome power of the federal executive to bear.

Part of his power was economic; part of it was in public relations. The General Services Administration was directed to withdraw 200,000 tons of aluminum from the national stockpile during 1966; and Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, was rushed to the White House to denounce the industry's price increases as inflationary, uncalled for, and unpatriotic besides.

The dumping action—no other word will suffice—plainly is a punitive action. Roughly 115,000 tons of aluminum, said Secretary McNamara, will go directly to defense suppliers. The remaining 85,000 tons will be sold, but not necessarily at the market price.

Lots of transactions, said Mr. McNamara coldly, occur at something less than the market price. The twofold effect will be not only to harass the aluminum industry, but also to terrify producers of other stockpiled commodities. The power to dump, to paraphrase Chief Justice Marshall, can be converted into a power to destroy.

Yet the economic aspects of this ominous affair are perhaps the least important. The aluminum industry doubtless will survive. What matters is the sudden wedding of words with deeds in the government's determination to control a free and competitive economy. Up to this time, the fiction has been maintained that the government's guideposts are just that—guideposts, intended merely to point a direction or to suggest a desirable course. Thus, when federal mediators intervened in the steel negotiations, an impression was carefully preserved that the parties were being persuaded, not clobbered. In a theoretically free society, such a fiction or impression is important.

The figures cited by Mr. Ackley, to justify the government's action, can be countered with other figures provided by the industry. Since 1957-59, the generally accepted base period among the metal industries, copper prices have increased 23 per cent, lead 23 per cent, zinc 30 per cent, and steel billets 8 per cent—but aluminum prices have not increased at all.

Admittedly, 1965 has been a good year for the aluminum producers, but as the government's economists so often tell us, when the annual federal deficit is up for discussion, one year's figures are not the whole story. Over the past 10 years, aluminum earnings have been down. The common stocks of the three major producers are selling today well below their 1955 highs.

The price on aluminum ought not to be set by a sputtering President, down along the Pedernales. The price ought to be set by the historic forces of a free marketplace, and neither statistical charts nor silly cries of "inflation" should have anything to do with it.

As the *Wall Street Journal* tartly observed, inflation is primarily a consequence of money in circulation, which is the sole responsibility of government. Alcoa and Reynolds and Kaiser do not make money; they make aluminum. And in the long haul, it does not matter if the industry's earnings are above or below 1955; comparisons with base periods and with the price increases of other metals are irrelevant also.

What counts in the setting of such prices, in the end, is simply an industry's ability to command capital. By conservative estimates, the aluminum industry must invest $300 million a year for the next five years in new production facilities. Where is this capital to come from? It can come only from investors who find a satisfactory return on their money. The aluminum makers compete not only among themselves, but also among the makers of steel and glass and plastics. If they have erred in these price adjustments, the market will tell them so, in old-fashioned ways far more effective than the autocratic ways of Mr. Johnson. Here the old arm-twister went too far; he went down to the bone of principle, and broke it.

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How Johnson Plans to Export His 'Great Society' Overseas

A college-led planning institute and a Foreign Development Service are being discussed

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson is considering several unique methods of exporting his "Great Society" programs overseas.

The principal proposals, drafted by a special presidential task force, call for establishing a National Institute for Educational and Technical Cooperation and a Foreign Development Service.

To function as part of the multi-billion-dollar foreign aid program, the proposed institute and FDS would undertake to give universities and colleges a major role in the planning and directing of this new foreign venture.

The institute, which will have to get congressional approval, would be a separate corporate entity with a board of trustees and an independent budget.

The trustees would include representatives of government agencies with major international programs, plus representatives of the universities and distinguished laymen.

The institute would absorb the functions of the State Department's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, which handles scientific, educational and cultural exchange programs with other countries, including Russia.

The staff would consist of personnel from universities, foundations and government agencies "who could move in and out of it as the situation required without loss of perquisites attached to their normal employment."

The Foreign Development Service, which would function as the institute's operating branch, would also be composed of government foreign aid experts and university faculty members and graduate students.

Their job would be to organize and direct operations of "short and long-range social, economic, educational and political development projects in undeveloped countries."

Faculty members and students enrolled in FDS would be permitted to divide their work between overseas, Washington and universities participating in the program.

The new corps would be comparable to the career foreign service in pay and retirement benefits, and qualified members would be permitted to transfer between the two services.

While its exact size is still under consideration, FDS employment will probably run into the thousands because of its wide-ranging overseas activities. If approved by Congress, one of the corps' first assignments would be on a series of Asian development projects President Johnson is pressing.

The institute and Foreign Development Service proposals are the brainchild of HEW Secretary John Gardner, former head of the Carnegie Foundation—and a man to watch in the Johnson Administration.

As co-chairman with Secretary Rusk of the special task force to export the "Great Society" overseas, they were directed to "recommend a broad and long-range plan of worldwide educational endeavors to benefit all men everywhere."

For this "new and noble adventure" President Johnson gave the Gardner-Rusk team five far-ranging guidelines:

"First, to assist the education effort of the developing nations and developing regions.

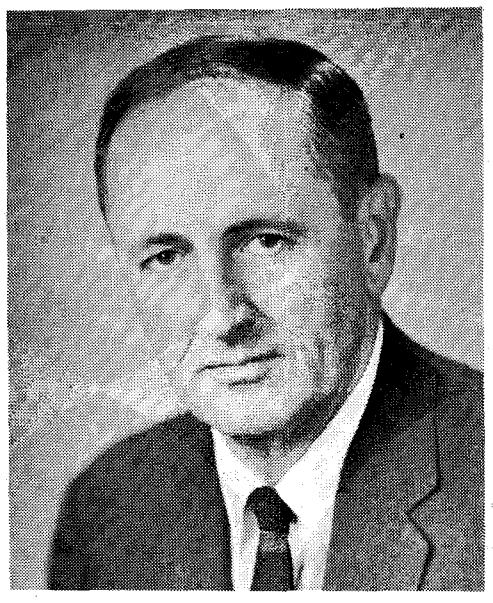
"Second, to help our schools and universities increase their knowledge of the world and the people who inhabit it.

"Third, to advance the exchange of students and the teachers who travel and work outside their native lands.

"Fourth, to increase the free flow of books and ideas and arts, of work, of science and imagination.

"And, fifth, to assemble meetings of men and women from every discipline and every culture to ponder common problems of mankind."

Under this sweeping mandate, Gardner and Rusk propose to make the National Institute of Educational and Technical Cooperation one of the most influential and free-wheeling policy agencies in the government.



Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John Gardner is a main planner of the foreign ventures.

This is distinctly indicated in an unpublished report Gardner prepared for top Administration officials and circulated among task force members, as follows:

"The National Institute of Educational and Technical Cooperation (NIETC) would provide for the first time in government a vital center for thinking, planning, research and action on the critically important long-term problems of technical assistance.

"It would provide a base for imaginative and pioneering approaches to the problems of educational and human resources development—problems that lie at the very heart of all economic development, all political maturing, all modernizing of social structure.

" . . . The institute would be the focal point for a wide range of international programs not necessarily connected with development. . . .

"The NIETC would become the chief instrument for our educational and cultural relations with the rest of the world. More than any other agency, it would embody the hopes of the American people for a better world.

"It could be a major factor in giving long-term meaning to the President's peace offensive."

Under Secretary Gardner's proposals, the institute would have charge of more than $200 million in contracts which the Agency for International Development (AID) now has with nearly 100 U.S. universities and colleges.

These contracts, which deal with foreign aid programs, would be re-examined to determine if they fit into President Johnson's plans to export his "Great Society." If they do, these programs would be greatly enlarged for the new foreign venture to put a made-in-U.S.A. tag on the revolutionary changes sweeping the world.

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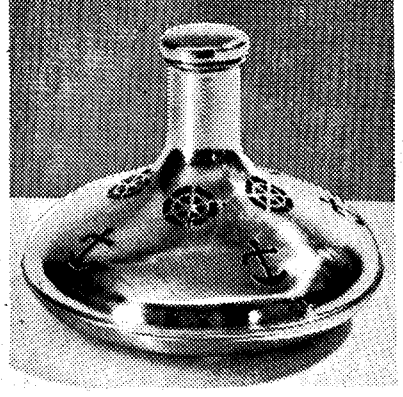

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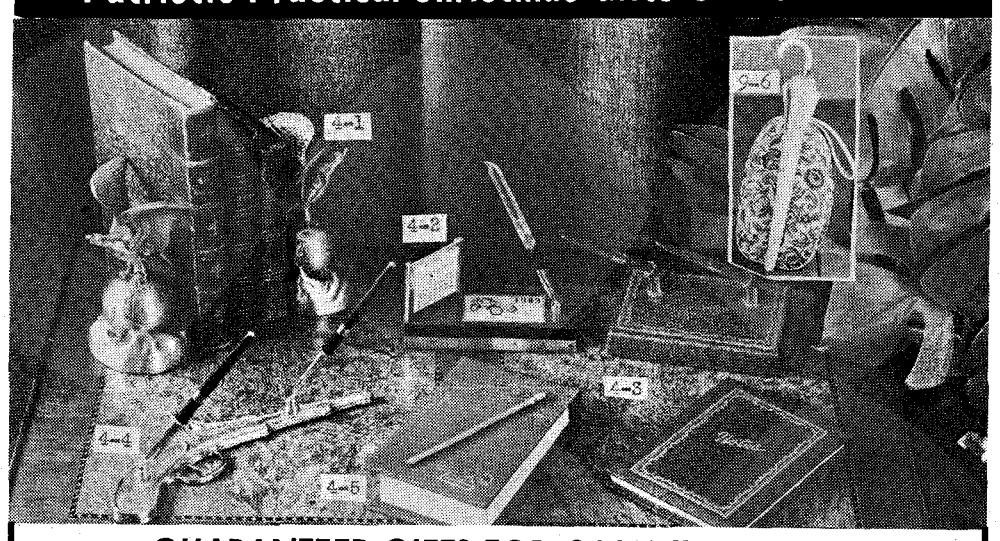

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Housing—In the American Tradition

The story of a Greek immigrant who feels private enterprise can still build houses cheaper and better than the government

By the REV. IRVING HOWARD

An Uxbridge, Mass., lawyer, John Kottis, has never lost the zeal for independence cherished by his mountaineer ancestors in Macedonia and Epirus, Greece. Most of us can remember how those Greek mountaineers defeated the Italian troops of Mussolini in World War II, although they were outnumbered and outweaponed.

The Kotopoulos family came from this rugged environment to America in 1928 when John was three years of age. The family later shortened their name to Kottis.

John Kottis graduated from Uxbridge High School as president of the senior class with the highest course credits in the school's history, having taken almost every course offered, including two years of Latin in one year. Following high school, he made a good record in Brown University and Boston University Law School.

John's ancestral love of freedom gave him an appreciation of the issues of the American Revolution and the wisdom of the U.S. Constitution. As he saw a gradual erosion of the freedom spelled out in that Constitution, he became worried.

He saw the government doing more things for people which they could do for themselves and thus slowly destroying the independence and sense of responsibility once so characteristic of Americans. In particular, he felt that government housing is an inefficient way to build houses and an unnecessary invasion of private enterprise.

Government interest in housing has mushroomed in recent years, blossoming into at least five federal agencies: Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association, Community Facilities Administration, and Urban Renewal Administration with their swarms of tax-supported employes.

Now we have a seat in the President's Cabinet for Housing and Urban Development. Such a new Cabinet seat may well be needed to administer the new housing bill with its enormously expanded program of subsidized housing. In New York City subsidized housing for low-income families has been followed by subsidized housing for middle-income families. This merry-go-round causes critics like lawyer Kottis to ask: "What next? Subsidized penthouses?"

This is a strange development in a land where the early settlers built their homes of whatever material was at hand. Such a loss of independence and self-reliance drove John Kottis to demonstrate that private enterprise can still build houses cheaper and better than the government

He succeeded. In a residential section of Uxbridge, Mass., he created a 13-apartment complex at a cost of from $14 to $15 per square foot as compared with a nearby public housing project for the aged which cost the government $35 per square foot.

Both are ranch style buildings, but the similarity ends there. The Patrick Henry Apartments, as John Kottis named them after his Revolutionary War hero, are all two bedroom apartments, except one which has three bedrooms. The government-built apartments have only one bedroom each, which is a small area divided off the living space. The whole square area of the apartment in the government project is much smaller than in the Patrick Henry Apartments. In many other ways, the lower-cost Patrick Henry Apartments are much more attractive and desirable than those built by the government.

Did the government indirectly help finance the Patrick Henry Apartments? Not one cent! The only mortgage on these apartments is a conventional one which the government does not even insure.

Lawyer Kottis is in no need of advertising. The many pleasing features of the Patrick Henry Apartments have resulted in a long waiting list of tenants. The rent in his apartments is only slightly higher than in the government project, but—and this is something for the burdened taxpayer to think about—the Patrick Henry Apartments pay taxes, while the government-built apartments are subsidized by the taxpayer.

Asked why he put the sign in front of his apartments: "Patrick Henry Apartments. A Free Enterprise, Non-government project in the American Tradition," Lawyer Kottis, a former selectman of the town of Uxbridge, answered that he was tired of telling people that his apartments were not built by the government. Have modern Americans begun to assume that only the government can build inexpensive housing?

When the government does build houses, the taxpayers suffer the higher building costs resulting from inefficiency, the local community loses income, and the tenants get inferior housing for very little less rent. In view of these obvious advantages in private housing, why should anyone demand government housing in which no one wins? The answer to that question is easy. Politicians win. Government housing wins votes from people who do not realize the bad bargain they are getting.

A proud John Kottis poses in front of his Patrick Henry Apartments.

New Wave of Terror

Rebel Defector Bares Red Plot To Control Dominican Republic

By WALTER TROHAN

Communist plans for the Dominican Republic, which include the assassination of Ambassador William Tapley Bennett are known to the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department. Plans included cutting the island country in half so that the Communists will have a base if they can't hold the entire area, and the initiation of a new reign of terror.

The plans were delivered to American military authorities by a former captain in the rebel army, who deserted the Communists and told his story to forces of the peace mission of the Organization of American States. He also gave the details to American military intelligence officers in Santo Domingo and came to the United States at his own expense to tell his story to American intelligence officers in Miami and Washington.

The captain feels that the intelligence agencies have not lived up to their promises to him, including one to get his wife out of the Dominican Republic. As a result, he has been telling his story to any and all interested Americans, including the American Security Council, a private organization interested in national strategy and foreign policy.

Now that the plans of the Communists are known to American intelligence, it is possible they may slow down their timetable, but some features of the plan were put into operation although the Communists must have known that the defecting captain had reported its features.

"The major strategic plan of the Dominican Communists is to cut the country in half by blowing up the Yuna bridge on the Duarde highway and at the same time destroy wooden bridges on the San Jose de Ocoa highway," the American Security Council reported.

"Once these two main arteries are broken, it will be impossible for mechanized forces to move to the northern section of the country. Synchronized with the blowing up of the bridges, the Santiago air force base will be sabotaged in an effort to impede retaliatory attacks on guerrilla bands who will then move to eliminate thinly defended police and army stations.

"Simultaneously, the principal source for generating light and power in the Dominican Republic, the Salto de Jimenoa power plant located in the mountains, will be attacked. If it can be taken, the Communists will hold it—if they cannot, they will destroy it, giving themselves added protection for night fighting and bringing about a chaotic internal situation. Other major industries are marked for capture or destruction.

"Phase one of this plan is already in operation as predicted by the captain. It includes bombings, sniping, and assassination to eliminate anti-Communists and terrorize the public into supporting them.

"Since October 1, there have been a series of bombings in Santo Domingo. Snipers have already killed three civilians and wounded five others and at this writing, two anti-Communist leaders, Angel Severo Cabral and Jose Ramirez, have been murdered. Cabral had been mentioned as a possible presidential candidate in the election scheduled for next summer.

"The bombings will spread as will the assassinations—United States Ambassador William Tapley Bennett heads the Communist assassination list. Another slated for killing is Col. Pedro Bartolome Benoit, who signed the official permit in April allowing United States troops to enter the country.

"Dominican Communists believe that if they can succeed in cutting the country in half, they can hold the northern section. This is important to them because of the close proximity to Cuba and because, should their plans fail, they can retreat across the border and take refuge in the mountains of Haiti."

According to the captain the full-scale attack has been set for the next 60 days. Communist plans have been helped, according to intelligence reports, by the fact that the provisional president, Hector Garcia-Godoy, has been appointing leftists to posts of power in the government.

Even with Communist plans in their hands, Washington authorities seem to be slow to recognize the Communist influence in the Dominican Republic, since the prompt action of last April was stalled by protests at home. It seems strange that the Red hand of communism is not recognized in the Dominican Republic or in civil rights demonstrations, but there is a hopeful sign in that it has been recognized behind the Viet Nam demonstrations.

(Copyright 1965, Chicago *Tribune*)

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AMERICANISM—"If you want your father to take care of you, that's paternalism; if you want your mother to take care of you, that's maternalism; if you want Uncle Sam to take care of you, that's socialism; if you want your comrades to take care of you, that's communism; but if you want to take care of yourself, that's Americanism."
—Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R.-Ohio).

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'An Army Travels On Its Stomach'

Courtesy Nashville *Banner*

Hoover: Reds Step Up Activities

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported recently that leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A., have moved into the open in recent months, "giving special attention to slashing attacks on American foreign policy, the infiltration of the civil rights movement and youth recruitment."

In his annual report for fiscal 1965, Hoover said party members have been instructed to infiltrate and work with non-Communist "peace" groups in protests against U.S. foreign policy.

Comrades had been told, he added, to step up their activity on the civil rights front. "It is a rare civil rights activity, whether it be a voter's registration drive, a demonstration, march or picket, that does not attract Communists to some degree," Hoover said.

"A striking example of this was seen in the riots which erupted in the Harlem area of New York City in July 1964. The Progressive Labor Movement (since renamed the Progressive Labor party), a dissident and highly militant splinter group of the Communist Party, U.S.A., was involved in prolonging these demonstrations by deliberate incitement of the rioters. Representatives of this group distributed provocative literature and delivered inflammatory street corner harangues which increased the tension in the area to a marked degree."

Hoover said that Communist activity on college campuses has been sharply increased. Party leaders appeared at 56 colleges and universities during the past school year, addressing more than 37,000 students. Another major weapon of the Communist party leadership, Hoover said, is the party-controlled youth group, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. Other highlights of the Hoover report:

• "The Soviet Union, through its official establishments, United Nations mission and illegal agents, continued its espionage and intelligence-gathering assaults against the United States during the 1965 fiscal year."

• "The Cuban government has continued its efforts to infiltrate intelligence agents into the United States . . . . Expanding Chinese Communist operations throughout the Western Hemisphere require that full intelligence coverage be maintained by the FBI."

• "Special investigative attention is afforded by the FBI to several small but highly vocal Puerto Rican nationalist groups which advocate independence for Puerto Rico by any means, including violence. Members of these organizations, many of whom are eager partisans of Cuban-style communism, have engaged in acts of violence . . . ."

• "At the close of the fiscal year, the FBI had under investigation in the United States a number of Negro nationalist groups which are anti-white and actively promote racial hatred. These included organizations such as the "Black Muslims," the Muslim Mosque, Inc., the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Black Liberation Front. All of these have considerable potential for violence as evidenced by various recent incidents such as the plot by members of the Black Liberation Front to dynamite the Statue of Liberty and other national monuments."

Wheat Sales to Red China

'Anything for a Buck'

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

If a true friend is he whom one can count upon in dark hours and great crises, then China has a true friend in the Canadian government. Once again the economy of mainland China seemed to have stumbled, and once again Canada has come bounding to the rescue.

Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp said in Toronto recently that Canada has closed one of the greatest wheat deals in history, the sale of some $400 million worth of grain to the Communist Chinese. These are the same Chinese whose defense minister, a month and a half ago, pledged to wage "uninterrupted revolutions" against the United States.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp has thus kept his country in a rather questionable tradition of North American traders, which dates to the sea captains who plied the rum-and-slaves circuit, the peddlers who ran guns and whisky to the Apaches and the industrialists who made a killing selling scrap metal to the imperial Japanese.

If the Chinese Communist government had been contemplating shifting some of its resources from heavy industry and strategic goods back to agriculture, it need worry no longer. The Canadians are coming, again!

One wonders if the buck-happy Canadian mercantile government—in its efforts to balance payments and pacify its Western wheat farmers—gave any consideration at all to the assist they have given the world's most aggressive, warlike and irresponsible power.

But then the Canadians are by no means alone. The British were selling to China during the Korean war; the West Germans have been stepping up sales to Eastern Europe; the French are thinking of credit terms to Communist nations which amount to foreign aid.

The United States government, by its own tortured and hypocritical position on trade with the Communist enemy, is hardly upon the moral terrain to lecture and castigate the Canadians or anyone else.

While we have outspokenly deplored Western trade with Communist Cuba, we have encouraged an expansion of trade with those Red nations that support Cuba.

If the American government can condone the sale of nuclear reactors to one Communist state, can we really, straight-faced, deplore the sale of buses to another or wheat to a third?

How can we criticize Canadian greed in that wheat deal with China, when we ourselves made an almost identical deal two years ago with the Soviets?

Those who argue the moral merits of Khrushchev vs. Mao are on shaky ground at best, and one might remember that it was the Soviet Union, not Red China, which took the incredibly dangerous step of emplacing missiles in Cuba.

The time has come, we believe, for the United States to convoke its allies, especially the industrialized powers of NATO and Japan, and determine a free world policy toward trade with the Communists.

Our existing policy of encouraging trade with one Communist power, while piously preaching a boycott of its satellite, is not only hypocritical, it is, practically speaking, asinine.

This country is the greatest trading nation on earth. We have enormous leverage with every free industrialized nation, not only because of that trade, but because we have undertaken the defense of them all.

Let us stop being shy about using our power and influence against those, for instance, who would deal with Chinese and Vietnamese Communists while American soldiers are dying on the battlefields of South Viet Nam.

But before we can take any position of leadership with regard to ending this odious traffic, we must put our own house in order.

We must stop preaching the ridiculous nonsense that, by trading with and strengthening Communist countries and Communist regimes, we are actually weakening them, "liberalizing" them and loosening their grip upon their people.

This argument, which the Administration and some businessmen are actually expounding, is so preposterous it seems to us to be simply a weak rationalization of greed.

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Sleep Not, Dream Not

From *Nation's Business*

As a young congressman in the bleak days of the depression, Lyndon Johnson wangled the government's first public housing project for his little congressional district.

He recalled it recently as "the first great reward of my public service," as he signed this year's far-reaching housing legislation.

The new law brings us "nearer the goal that has been the dream and vision of every generation of Americans," he declared. And he called federal urban renewal "our principal instrument for . . . renewing the vitality of cities."

In the 15-year life of federal urban renewal, fewer than 100,000 homes have been provided on subsidy-cleared land. Meanwhile, our enterprising private housing industry has built nearly 22 million new homes.

Thus, the vision of the federal government as the great provider of housing was never any more than political dreaming.

Maybe someday the politicians will wake up.

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Mike Quill Seeks 4-Day Work Week

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Michael Quill, the blustery head of the International Transport Workers Union, wants a 32-hour, four-day work week for employes of the transit and utility industries.

This proposal was in a speech to 750 delegates at the union's convention in New York City.

Quill also called for a 32-hour, four-day week for airline maintenance workers; public ownership of transportation facilities and public utilities; formation of a national labor policy, and federal, state and local action to relieve traffic congestion.

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Today's Anti-Viet Operations Are Modeled After Communist 'American Peace Mobilization' of 1940

By VICTOR RIESEL

It is not easy to do battle with a 22-year-old, not even a 22-year-old who has unleashed a movement to keep men from the security forces of the land.

This chap is Frank Emspak, son of Julius, alias "Comrade Juniper," now dead. The lad's profession is coordination. This he does by directing the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

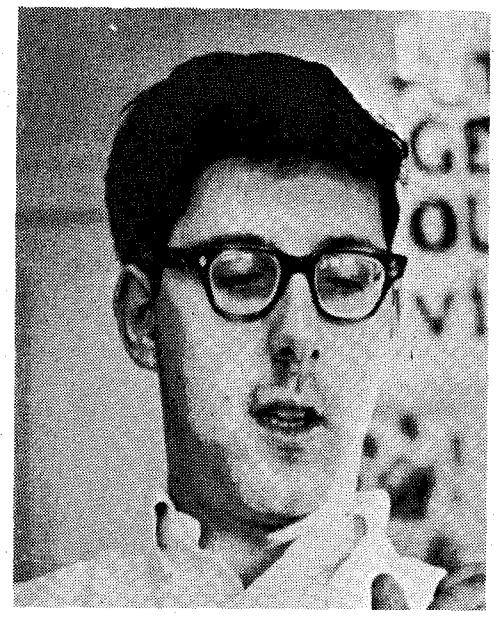
But—he set the rules. The other day he brushed aside a query on whether he was a Communist. That is his privilege. But then he added that many causes, including the old CIO, had been called Communist.

Frank Emspak should know why some forces inside the old CIO were called Communist by leaders in and out of the CIO.

It is all so pertinent now.

Julius Emspak, a tough but subtle and wily Communist infighter, was heavily responsible for making the old CIO vulnerable to charges of Communist infiltration.

The older Emspak was secretary-treasurer and disciplinarian of the United Electrical Workers, then a powerful 500,-



Frank Emspak, 22, directs the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

000-member union in the very core of America's burgeoning atomic and electronic industries.

He did not hesitate to use this prestige as a taut spring to catapult a stop-the-war movement across the nation 25 years ago. He helped launch the American Peace Mobilization.

Though the Nazis had begun the death march of six million men, women and children into the gas chambers, though the *Luftwaffe* was battering London, though Britain then stood alone against stormtrooper nihilism, Emspak and his professional phrasemakers mocked all this with their slogan: "The Yanks Are Not Coming, Let God Save the King."

Why? Because Stalin and Hitler had a mutual assistance pact.

Some years before Frank Emspak was born, his father, Julius, and his cadres picketed everything in sight—including the White House. They were there that afternoon of June 21, 1941, when Adolf Hitler's swastika troops invaded the USSR.

Emspak and Co. burned their picket signs. Now they were for war, not just a one-front, but a two-front war. The Peace Mobilization was buried by Emspak and the leaders of some 10 other CIO unions.

Yes, they were called Communist because they were Communists. They were denounced by their own leaders, such as the late Philip Murray, national CIO president.

Today, young coordinator Frank Emspak should know that there were labor leaders who wept on Pearl Harbor night. I saw them cry. And while the tears came because they knew men would die, I heard the Emspak Communists cheer because the Japanese had bombed America into the war.

Now the Soviets would have an ally. Now they too were for saving the king.

Today, Frank Emspak should know, some of those anti-Communist labor leaders, hating war no less, loathe aggression even more.

There is the gentle Joseph Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America (CWA). As he prays for peace, he and his union try to make things easier for the young men who once more are mobilized to stand off the aggressor.

He has put his "Hi Mom" program into action. And so it will be that 1,000 lonely GIs, from the isolated training camps of our own deserts to the jungles of Viet Nam and the base at Okinawa, will be able to talk by long-distance phone to their own folks, though they can't afford it.

In hundreds of American communities the CWA will call for mothers and close relatives to communicate with the locals. Then the locals will select 10 or 15 of the poorest families and pay for their calls to their boys during the holiday season.

Out in the wilds of the fighting fronts the union will ask the USO to find the youngsters from impoverished families. Somehow the phone connections will be made. The boys will be talking to their home at the union's expense. The kids need not be union members or the children of union members.

It was always so with Joe Beirne as it was, too, with the man who fought to drive the Emspaks from inside labor. The former now heads the International Union of Electrical Workers. Today 137 of their local presidents are contacting their congressmen to poll the GIs in Viet Nam to learn what the boys need to make them a little happier, a compromising word at best.

Already there are answers from the front—including requests for candy, clothes, toys, anything which the soldiers can give to the Vietnamese families and the children to bring them closer to the GIs of today.

And so those who went out to do battle against the brown and blackshirted Fascists then, now do what they can to help the youngsters fight the Red Fascists of today.

And young Frank Emspak, coordinator of all the marchers, might well ponder a moment in a history so important to him personally:

Will he and his demonstrators still parade for peace if avowed would-be world conquerers of today do what the would-be globe grabbers of yesterday did—invade the Soviet Union?

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GM: A Free Enterprise Success Story for Us All

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

A funny thing about us Americans is that we enjoy the highest living standard of any major nation in history and yet most of us really don't understand how it works. Because of our lack of understanding, we may easily fall for false propaganda or go along with unsound ideas that are enemies of the success our system has brought our people.

The announcement by General Motors Corp. on November 1st that it will be paying its stockholders record high dividends of $5.25 a share this year will surely be misunderstood by a lot of people. Instead of rejoicing over this sign of prosperity, some people undoubtedly will grumble that GM profits must be "too high."

The wonderful thing is that the American standard of living is built on the profit motive of the free enterprise system. Profits are not evil, but make the economic world go 'round.

Ask anybody what he thinks a fair return on an investment is and perhaps the most common answer will be 6 per cent. That is a generally accepted figure. Some people who are not well informed, however, think that profits of 10 or 15 or even 20 per cent are not uncommon.

The record high General Motors dividend to stockholders this year provides us an opportunity to see what this "profit"—for that is what a dividend amounts to for the stockholder—really is. GM stock closed on November 1st at $113.25 a share. If you had invested that much in one share of GM stock and had collected all the dividends available this year, your increase, or "profit," would amount to a little more than 4.6 per cent. And remember, this is a record year.

It is most likely that GM stockholders bought their stock at slightly lower prices, so their dividends will run a little higher in percentage. That's why they bought their stock: they believed they would get a good return on their money in the form of dividends and they believed the value of each share would increase, perhaps keeping pace with inflation and maybe a little more besides.

But does this good dividend for stockholders mean that the employes of GM are getting gypped? Not at all. Their wages are up, too. Their jobs will be more secure in the years ahead because the company pays good dividends.

We might look at it this way. It takes a lot of money to build millions of automobiles, to make refrigerators, to manufacture locomotives and do all the other things GM does. There are not just a few who share in the GM activities. About 1.275 million individual Americans, men and women at all economic levels, own General Motors stock. The money these stockholders have put up has enabled GM management to purchase the plants and equipment for manufacturing. GM is also enabled to hire scores of thousands of workers.

Because capital, labor and management work together, products are put on the market. Because the products are good, they are sold at prices providing the money to pay for materials, to pay good wages to workers, to provide good salaries to managers and to make possible good dividends to stockholders for their contribution. Take out any part of this picture of success and you will have failure, instead.

The same is true of other companies in America. GM is just one of many examples. This system of profit motivation and free enterprise is the key to the availability of the products we all enjoy, to the income we have to live on, to the growth and strength of the nation (for remember, GM and other large companies have always been mainstays for defense production when our nation faces war).

The GM story, called to our attention at this time because of the dividend announcement, like similar stories of other free enterprise companies, is good news for all Americans, whether we own stock or not. For this is a part of the story of free enterprise success, the story of better living for us all under the American profit system.

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SILENT COMMENT—"A G.I. just back from Viet Nam was asked what he thought about the nationwide peace marches and draft card burnings. He didn't say anything. He didn't need to. He just spat on the ground."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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ERODING DOLLAR—Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S. D.) cites government statistics to show how quickly the dollar is eroding. To retain the same buying power in 1966 as in 1963, an individual earning $8,000 a year needs $8,-217. This, despite a tax cut that supposedly saved him $160.

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DO-NOTHING" 89th—Rep. William Dickinson (R.-Ala.) says the 89th Congress is a do-nothing Congress: "Under the 'Great Society' regime of LBJ and Co., we have passed more social welfare programs, extended more federal control over more people, given more power to the President and given up more of the traditional responsibilities of the Congress, spent more taxpayers' money and, in my opinion, done less for the American people than any other Congress in the history of the United States."

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Yarmolinsky Appointed to New Defense Post

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Three days after Congress adjourned, at 7:00 o'clock in the evening after Pentagon reporters went home, the news was quietly released. The new Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs is now —Adam Yarmolinsky. The Department of Defense was less than anxious to herald the appointment of Secretary McNamara's protege.

Mr. Yarmolinsky has had an elusive career in his time. He is a favorite target for loyalty investigators, so much so that Mr. McNamara has a standard loyalty oath he swears out in favor of Adam whenever the reporters come around. However, about all that the searchers have ever been able to pin on Adam is that he attended a couple of meetings of the Young Communist League. This youthful indiscretion is easy to understand, since both his parents were habitues of Communist front operations, both his Russian-born father and his mother, the poet lady Babette Deutsch. Adam has said that he decided that communism was not for him.

The remarkable thing about Adam's career is that he did not amass a record of Communist-fronting like that of his parents. Nevertheless, he managed to be in the right place at the right time to give the proper push to some project of the ultras.

From his parents, he learned to be tolerant of everybody but the anti-Communists—which no doubt explains why the anti-Communists are not so tolerant of him. During the late Fifties, for example, he was the secretary of the notori-Fund for the Republic, churning up studies on the terrible dangers that conservatives bore towards the commonwealth. One study, done by Adam personally, was *Case Studies in Personnel Security*—a distorted attack on the nation's security program generally.

The controversial Adam Yarmolinsky will not need Senate confirmation in his new Defense post.

While such a man may be perfectly sincere and loyal in his beliefs—as Secretary McNamara routinely avers—the question remains whether he has the judgment suitable to his new position. The assistant secretary's office for international security affairs is one of the most delicate in the Pentagon. It supplies defense liaison with the National Security Council, the heart of our operating goverment. It develops basic policies, plans and studies for Defense Department operations. It is charged with preparing political-military planning studies for the secretary.

Other assistant secretaries' offices deal with technical or administrative matters, but this one, where Adam will be No. 2 man, is charged with the ideological shaping of the whole defense establishment.

To see the kind of ideological twist he might thrust upon the Defense Department, one need only look at his record of government service. At first he was a special assistant to Secretary McNamara. Adam was believed to be in charge of implementing the Fulbright memorandum on muzzling the military, deleting references in the speeches of four-star generals to Communists as "the enemy." Later he was one of the authors of the Gesell Report recommendation that commissars be appointed over military base commanders to make sure that they hewed to the ideological line of integrationists.

Adam was also one of the architects of the Johnson poverty program, on loan from McNamara's office. When rumors went around that he might be put in charge of the program, Johnson's strategists had to promise that Adam would never be connected with it. The bill never would have passed otherwise. More recently, he has been working for the White House on Panama Canal problems, helping to give the canal away. In June, he led a delegation to Santo Domingo, known as the Yarmolinsky group, helping the State Department's efforts to get the rebels back on their feet.

Wherever Adam goes in government, he picks up so many criticisms that Mr. McNamara is afraid to nominate him to a post that would require Senate confirmation. When asked recently why he stayed in government when he was the object of so much controversy he replied: "In government, you can do more." Unfortunately, the nation is enjoying it less.

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ODDBALLS FOR LINDSAY—The Conservative party nominee for mayor of New York, William F. Buckley, roasted "Republican" John Lindsay for accepting the support of the Americans for Democratic Action. Buckley reminded New York voters that Lyndon Johnson has rejected ADA support, quoting LBJ as saying, "We don't want the support of oddballs on the left or on the right—either ADA or KKK."

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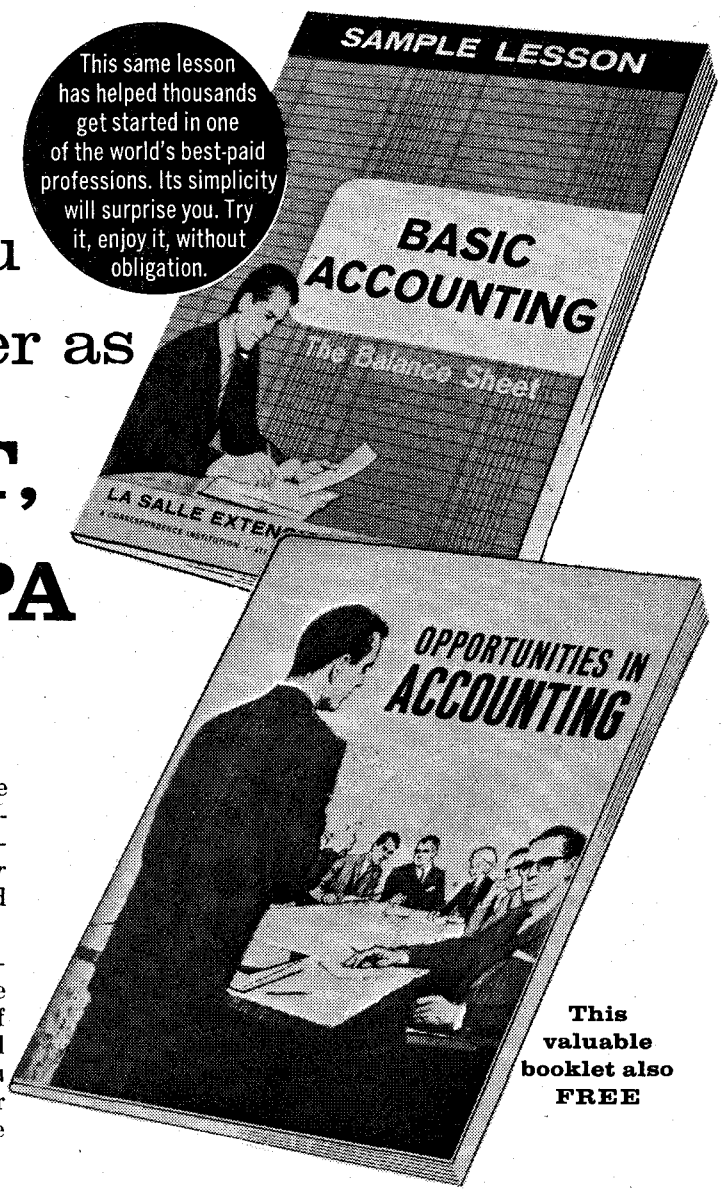

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How the 89th Congress Has Increased Federal Spending

By SVEND PETERSEN

The most extravagant President in the long history of our Republic, aided and abetted by a rubber-stamp Congress and a me-too minority party in each house, has saddled the nation's taxpayers with costly programs, increased the public debt to dizzier heights and set the stage for more and greater inflation.

Many people who have been unable to buy homes or are having difficulty in paying their rent will help other people to buy homes or pay rent. Many who are having a hard time paying their own doctor and hospital bills will help pay those incurred by other people. Many who cannot afford to send their own children to college will help pay the tuition of other people's offspring. Many who have trouble making both ends meet will be taxed to finance the so-called "War on Poverty." Many who would like to save for their old age but are unable to do so will help defray the costs of other people's retirement.

How much of the taxpayers' money will these "benefits" eat up?

Authorizations enacted into law during the first session of the 89th Congress call for spending an average of over $20 billion annually—most of it on new programs. Much of this would be on top of the present spending, which now approaches $123 billion per year. Total expenditures as a result of these authorization measures will amount to $107,981,371,000 during the next five years, including both grants and loans.

(Authorizations should not be confused with appropriations—they are two different things. Authorization bills set up programs which cannot become effective until Congress provides funds for them through the appropriations process.)

Besides the spending authorizations that became law, which are listed in the table at the right, there were four additional bills that went only part way through the legislative mill.

The Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act passed the Senate and is pending before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Its five-year price tag is $1.9 billion. The Senate also passed a bill authorizing $364,310,000 for construction of a third power plant at Grand Coulee Dam; the measure is pending before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Two other costly items, the National Elementary and Secondary Teacher Opportunity Act of 1965 and the Teachers' Sabbatical Leave Act, are on the House Union Calendar. The former would, during the next three fiscal years, provide $475 million for fellowships for elementary and secondary school teachers and related personnel and $36 million for a National Teachers Corps. The other item would authorize $250 million for the next five fiscal years for sabbatical leave grants for elementary and secondary school teachers.

Had these four bills been passed by both houses and signed by the President, they would have added $3,025,310,000 to the five-year total, making the grand total $111,006,681,000.

Many of the 62 authorizations listed in the table will terminate in from one to four years unless they are extended next year or later. The table at the bottom of the box at the right shows that if they are extended for the balance of the five-year period, the additional spending would amount to $35,157,682,000. If the Teacher Opportunities Act became law and remained in effect for an extra two years, the total would be increased by $340,667,000 to $35,498,349,000.

The total cost for a full five years of the bills which became law this year, plus the four that are well on their way to becoming law next year, would be $146,505,030,000. This astronomical sum does not include increased spending that will result if the new Medicare program is expanded, either by increasing the payments, by adding to the services, or by lowering the age limits.

Some of the programs listed can of course be justified. For example, no reasonable person would deny the men in our armed forces adequate pay. On the other hand, federal employes, many of whom are grossly overpaid for the work they do and few of whom would quit if they did not receive frequent pay raises, have received nine increases in pay during the last 16 years.

A good many of the huge spending programs cannot be reconciled with the fundamental law of the United States. James Madison, who is known to history as the Father of the Constitution, was one of the authors of *The Federalist*, which explained the document to "the People of the State of New York"* prior to its adoption. In Paper No. 41, dated Jan. 19, 1788, Madison said:

"Some who have not denied the necessity of the power of taxation have grounded a very fierce attack against the Constitution on the language in which it is defined. It has been urged and echoed that the power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States,' amounts to an unlimited commission to exercise every power which may be alleged to be necessary for the common defense or general welfare. No stronger proof could be given of the distress under which these writers labor for objections than their stooping to such misconstruction.

"Had no other enumeration or definition of the powers of the Congress been found in the Constitution than the general expression just cited, the authors of the objection might have had some color for it; though it would have been difficult to find a reason for so awkward a form of describing an authority to legislate in all possible cases . . . .

"But what color can the objection have, when a specification of the objects alluded to by these general terms ['to raise money for the general welfare'], immediately follows?"

Madison had reference to Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution. During his service in the House of Representatives in the First Congress, he elaborated on the subject:

"If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may appoint teachers in every state, county and parish

(Continued on page 15)

*Some present-day Madison should tell "the People of the State of New York" that the dollars which their senators and representatives obtain for them from Washington are *not* free—each of them costs the state's taxpayers about $2.50.

Mr. Petersen is the author of Mark Twain and the Government, A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections *and* The Gettysburg Addresses.

Where Some Tax Dollars Will Go

Bills that became law during the first session of the 89th Congress include the following:

	add "000"
Social Security Amendments of 1965; 5 years	$32,695,000
Food and Agriculture Act of 1965; 4 years	20,000,000
Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; 4 years	7,813,000
Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; 5 years	6,660,083
Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965; 3 years	5,355,000
Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1965; 5 years	5,240,145
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 1966; 1 year	5,190,396
Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; 5 years	3,250,000
Federal Salary Adjustment Act of 1965; 5 years	3,202,500
Higher Education Act of 1965; 5 years	2,902,190
Flood Control Act of 1965; River and Harbor Act of 1965; Northeastern United States Water Supply	1,982,305
Manpower Act of 1965; 4 years	1,816,000
Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965; 3 years	1,415,050
Increased U. S. Contribution, International Monetary Fund	1,035,000
Additional river project authorizations; 2 years	944,000
Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; 5 years	910,333
Disabled veterans' pension increase; 5 years	890,833
Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965; 4 years	787,504
Increased U. S. Contribution, Inter-American Development Bank's Fund for Special Operations; 3 years	750,000
Federal employes' pension increase; 5 years	509,500
National Capital Transportation Act of 1965	431,000
Construction, Auburn-Folsom South unit, Central Valley project	425,000
Regional medical programs establishment; 3 years	340,000
Highway beautification; 2 years	325,500
Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965; 3 years	280,000
Rural water supply and waste disposal systems development; 5 years	275,000
Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965; 4 years	235,000
Garrison, North Dakota, irrigation project	207,000
Saline water conversion program extension; 5 years	185,000
Water Qaulity Act of 1965; 4 years	180,000
Ship construction subsidies	124,900
Small Business Administration revolving fund increase	120,000
Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965; 3 years	117,000
Peace Corps extension; 1 year	115,000
Pacific Northwest Disaster Relief Act of 1965	111,875
Medical library facilities; 5 years	105,000
Air pollution control; 4 years	96,480
High-speed ground transportation; 3 years	90,000
Construction of municipal and industrial water supply project, southern Nevada	81,300
Aid for states of Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi for reconstruction of areas damaged by hurricane	70,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965; 3 years	63,000
State Technical Services Act of 1965; 3 years	60,000
Water Resources Planning Act; 5 years	58,500
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area establishment	55,612
Older Americans Act of 1965; 5 years	50,500
Small Business Administration disaster loan fund increase	50,000
Drug abuse control amendments of 1965; 5 years	50,000
School aid in disaster areas and more aid in impacted areas; 5 years	45,845
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area	44,300
Arms Control and Disarmament Act amendment; 3 years	30,000
Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965; 3 years	30,000
Anadromous fish conservation; 5 years	25,000
Assateague Island National Seashore establishment	24,015
Commercial fishing boat loan program extension; 5 years	20,000
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area establishment	19,780
Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act extension; 2 years	16,500
Seriously disabled veterans' training; 5 years	16,000
National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act	15,000
Coinage Act of 1965	15,000
Pesticides research; 3 years	13,200
Veterans' rehabilitation cost-of-living increase; 5 years	8,100
National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act; 5 years	7,125
	$107,981,371

Additional costs if programs set for less than five years were extended to five years:

	add "000"
Space	$20,761,585
Food and agriculture	5,000,000
Economic opportunity	3,566,000
Housing	1,953,250
Vocational rehabilitation	943,367
Ship construction	499,600
Highway beautification	488,250
Peace Corps	460,000
Manpower	454,000
Regional medical programs	226,667
Health professions education	196,876
Health research facilities	186,667
Community health services	78,000
High-speed ground transportation	60,000
Mental retardation and mental health	58,750
Water quality	45,000
Arts and humanities	42,000
State technical services	40,000
Juvenile delinquency	24,750
Air pollution	24,120
Disarmament	20,000
Law enforcement	20,000
Pesticides research	8,800
	$35,157,682

(Figures included in the tables in this box are the result of examination of the pertinent House and Senate bills and the accompanying reports, the debates on the floors of both chambers, and the resulting public laws.)

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Business: The Missing Voice in Politics

Businessmen allow themselves to be silenced or ignored while underwriting financially those who vilify them

By ALICE WIDENER

In the local elections throughout the nation this month, there was a voice missing—that of business. Politicians and office seekers talked about air pollution and civil rights, traffic problems and welfare benefits, recreation and culture centers, sales taxes and highway tolls, education and minority representation. But nobody talked about business.

As a matter of fact, it seems nobody in politics has talked intelligently and seriously about business since the great depression of the 1930s, a catastrophe for which "big business" was unjustly held responsible. Since then there has been a dearth of political spokesmen for business, and this lack creates a dangerous void in our ideological and intellectual life.

Truly, it is astonishing that the public permits so much of the American political dialogue to be predicated on anti-business slogans and slanders coined during the 1930s. Most of these were voiced by Socialists holding that capitalism was doomed. Since then, however, history has proved otherwise. It is poverty-spreading socialism which is doomed, and wealth-creating capitalism which is triumphant. This is clearly shown in the economic debacle of the Socialist nations and the economic miracle of the capitalist ones.

Nevertheless, on the American scene today the real creators of our phenomenal national economic success—our businessmen—continue to remain mute about their accomplishments and to remain unseen by the general public. On the rare occasions when the men who make the wheels of our prosperity go round to emerge from their silence and invisibility, they appear before the public only in the role of civic and social reformers, wearing robes patterned after the allegedly unsullied garments of labor and welfare leaders who, ironically, would be obliged to go around unclothed if it were not for the money and goods they receive from business.

Nothing is more informative about our real situation than the facts furnished by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures for September, 1965, show the following startling situation: In a total of 72,446,000 gainfully employed Americans, only 4,778,000 were in agriculture and 67,668,000 were in other pursuits and enterprises. Excluding agricultural workers and domestic help, and also excluding proprietors of businesses and other self-employed persons, there were 61,625,000 Americans on payrolls in September, 1965. Of these, 10,025,000 were on federal, state or city government payrolls; the huge majority —51,600,000—were on business payrolls.

The total population of our country today is approximately 190 million. Thus it may be said that 4,778,000 workers in agriculture and 51,600,000 workers in business provide the roofs over the heads and food in the stomachs of more than 190 million Americans. Therefore, it is obvious that most of the well-being of all of us is due mainly to business, *profitable* business.

How strange it is, then, that we permit in our society an emotional and intellectual situation wherein criminals, beatniks, subversives and juvenile delinquents receive sympathetic, tolerant and forgiving treatment by all the media of communications—press, radio, TV, movies, theater, books—while businessmen receive such hostile, prejudiced and scurvy treatment that they hardly dare appear before the public in their real identity to talk about their true role.

The American public is led to view with indulgence the doings of a novelist who stabs his wife with a knife in a marital dispute, or a labor leader who uses union welfare funds to maintain a mistress in Miami, or a professor who hopes the enemies of our country will triumph over us. But the public is led to view with harsh condemnation and lasting disdain the businessman who uses an expense account to entertain a customer for the purpose of making a sale, or who uses his ingenuity, foresight and risk-taking courage to make a whale of a profit.

By every possible means of sociological influence, the public is led to lend a most sympathetic ear to each detail of the professional trials and tribulations of a famous ball player or night club entertainer, a much-married movie queen or even a bawdy-house madam, but the same public is led to remain stonily indifferent to any expression of the professional headaches, worries and almost unbearable strains borne by a captain of industry or president of a bank.

Who is mainly at fault for this absurd, sophomoric and rankly unjust situation?

Mostly, it is the intellectuals, academicians and demagogic politicians who relish biting the hand that feeds them. Also, it is the businessmen themselves who are at fault for permitting themselves to be silenced or ignored while underwriting financially the organizations and individuals making it a business to vilify business.

Nothing is more important to Americans than their business-created jobs and their business-created wealth. It seems we are familiar with the face of every prominent domestic and foreign politician and civic leader seeking to consume our wealth; but few of us would be able to identify even one out of a hundred prominent business leaders responsible for our enjoying that wealth.

In all the babel of voices heard throughout the nation this month at election time, a voice with prime right to speak loudest about best accomplishments was missing. The voice of business was unheard, yet it is the businessman who provides Americans with most of what we need and want.

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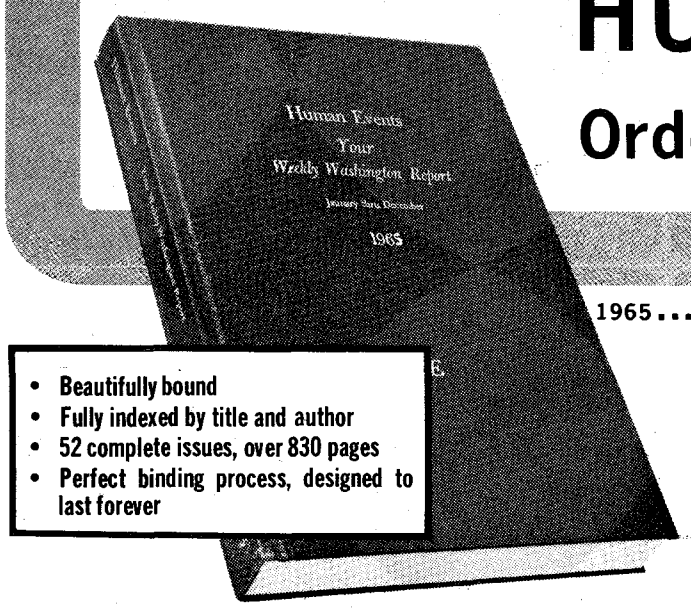

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Yes, 1965 was the year of the Great Leap Leftward, thanks mainly to the amazing agility of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the craftiest manipulator of political power ever to occupy the White House.

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Spineless Action by the USIA

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Do you want to know how far the U.S. government can go in bowing and scraping before the Soviet Union? Well then, consider *Amerika*, a magazine issued by the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) for circulation in Russia by special agreement with the Kremlin, which in turn circulates a monthly propaganda magazine in the United States.

The September issue of *Amerika* had a cover showing the flags of the 51 founding countries of the United Nations, which of course included Nationalist China.

The Soviet Union doesn't recognize the Chiang Kai-shek government on Formosa, but does acknowledge the legitimacy of Red China. Hence, the Soviet Union said the *Amerika* cover couldn't circulate in Russia.

So what did the brave people of USIA do? They simply had the entire press run of 60,000 copies sent to Finland for a new cover, showing a smiling blond girl whom presumably the Kremlin bosses couldn't consider controversial.

We'd like to know who in USIA permitted such a supine appeasement of Kremlin prejudices so we can publicly call for his ouster from that agency.

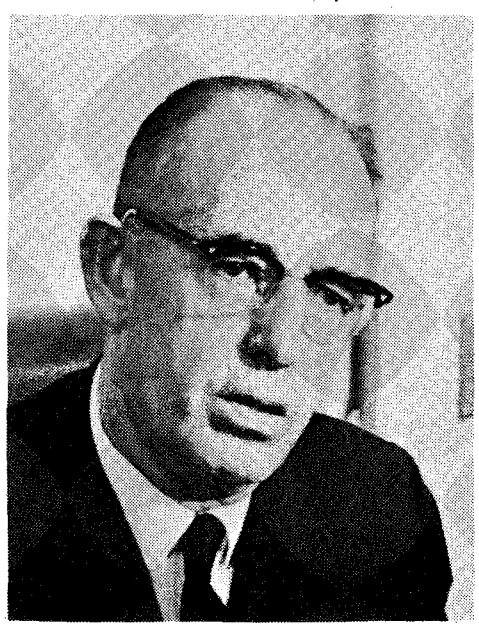
No News Isn't Always Good News—Especially for the Conservatives

By MORRIE RYSKIND

It is indisputable—five will get you 10 or even 15 if you care to argue—that the overwhelming majority of working reporters and/or editors (with today's "interpretive reporting" it is sometimes difficult to tell the difference) leans portside politically. And that goes for owners, too: many papers once regarded as conservative pillars have moved with the *Zeitgeist* and are now in the liberal camp.

As a result, it is the sincere conviction of many conservatives, not all paranoiacs, that their side of the debate is unfairly presented. This is bitterly denied by the liberal press, which maintains that, whatever its political slant, it covers the news with scrupulous impartiality.

It is a question not to be solved by charts and computers, for we react to it not logically but viscerally, much as a ballplayer on a close decision. And here there's no umpire whose decision is final.



The Los Angeles press gave almost no coverage to a Negro dinner honoring Police Chief William Parker.

Consider the case of the Watts riots that rocked the nation recently. Here in Los Angeles, after the initial shock, the so-called Negro spokesmen were unanimous in placing the blame on intolerable conditions and "police brutality." If Chief Parker didn't go, they told us, similar outbreaks would occur again. There were individual Negroes—many—who deplored the brutal killing and looting, but they occupied no positions of "leadership" and so were voiceless.

Some two weeks ago I met Jim Goodson, editor of *The Record*, a paper of the colored area here. He told me his weekly had been in existence for 21 years and represented the responsible Negro community and that he intended to honor Chief Parker at a dinner.

Now I'd never met Mr. Goodson before and knew nothing of his weekly, its circulation or its influence. But I was brought up on the theory that when a man bites a dog, it's news. And I thought it even more newsworthy that some colored citizens were courageous enough to defy the "Uncle Tom" appelation and cast a vote for law and order. I suggested he send a story to the regular papers, which I felt sure would give it some space, and thus attract many Caucasians who would be glad to attend to show they did not judge the Negro race by the hoodlums who had shamed Watts.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Goodson phoned me to say he had induced George Schuyler, veteran contributing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier—without doubt the most respected Negro paper in the country—to come out and be the main speaker at his dinner. And, naturally, had added that item to his press release.

That, I thought, cinched the publicity. For Schuyler, whom I'd known for some 25 years, was a lecturer who could fill any hall in New York, where he lived. Moreover, he had just written a syndicated piece on the Watts riots which had appeared in some 200 papers in this country and Canada and had aroused considerable discussion, pro and con (see *Human Events*, August 28, page 6).

Whether you accepted his conclusions or not, he spoke with authority out of a vast experience. A member of the NAACP—with which he does not always agree—he has fought since 1921 the various attempts of the Communists to organize the Negro into a bloc which would be, in essence, a Kremlin front. He has vigorously opposed sit-ins and lie-downs, which he regards as part of the Communist apparatus, since the Reds suggested such demonstrations as early as the 1920s. His evaluation of Dr. Martin Luther King, then, jibes with the expressed opinions of J. Edgar Hoover and Sen. Thomas Dodd.

I was certain the affair would be a sell-out and that both colored and white, whatever their views, would turn out to hear the voice of experience. But when I called up some friends to make up a table, their first reaction was, "Why didn't you let us know before? We haven't heard a thing about it."

One reason was that neither of the two leading Los Angeles papers had run a blessed word about the event in their news columns, though I did find some recipes on what to do with old cauliflower and some mention of Dr. King's plans to civilize Chicago. Except for a local columnist—no, not me—it was a shutout.

Schuyler came in a day ahead of time for a press conference that sparkled. And TV, to give it due credit, gave his remarks full play. But still the two papers continued their news blackout.

So the affair was held with only about 200 present. But then it is axiomatic that you can't have a sell-out if there's a blackout and nobody knows you're doing anything.

As one right-wing extremist remarked bitterly, "If Schuyler had been backing King and attacking Parker, I'll bet he'd have made the front pages."

That's one bet I won't take.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Only time and history will tell us how effective the first session of the 89th Congress has been in its headlong rush into the 'Great Society.' But as former Democratic Vice President John Nance Garner once said: 'The country never suffers from the things Congress fails to do.'"—Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R.-Neb.)

Credit Card Spending

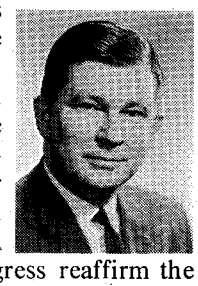
By SEN. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON (D.-Va.)

Despite our involvement in a war in Viet Nam, the final cost of which no one can foresee, this Congress committed the treasury to a wide variety of new domestic spending programs, most of which will have to be met on borrowed money. . . . We seem to have embraced the slogan of the airlines: "Fly Now, Pay Later," but we are not even living up to that slogan because all we intend to pay later is the interest on the rising debt.

Support for Law

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

In the past four agonizing years, we have come, unfortunately, to the point where some of our citizens—citizens of all races—accept as normal the use of riots, civil disorder, disobedience and even individual violence as an acceptable solution to their social or personal problems and desires. This situation demands that the Congress reaffirm the American faith in the wisdom of law, not of men.



Justice is not served, nor can justice be won in the streets. Redress for personal misfortune, be it real or imagined, cannot be found in an attack upon another American or the theft of his property. Decades of past progress are being damaged by the current wave of crime and disorder. Decades of future hope are dimmed by the smoke of riots. This Congress must stand and do battle for the standards of common decency, honesty, courage, self-control, truth and justice upon which America is founded and has prospered. These virtues are not outmoded by the times; they are not too complex for comprehension. Quite the contrary, the times cry out for a "Crusade for Morality and Decency."

Americans need not rob and assault, for there are open to Americans ever improving opportunities to achieve personal worth through cooperation with their fellow men and through study and work. Americans need not riot for rights, for there is open to all Americans the massive weight of the law which prescribes and encourages orderly and effective progress toward a redress of grievances. But always, we must have support for law. Always, we must adequately train and fully back up the men we charge with enforcing the laws we all have a part in enacting.

'Free Federal Money'

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R.-N. H.)

Time and again, evidence has been given to my Public Works Committee that federal money has been going not to communities most in need, but rather to communities who got in first with their applications.

College Responsibilities

By REP. ALBERT WATSON (R.-S. C.)

Surely only the most naive among us will contend that today's protest marches, the 'teach-ins,' and the general defiance of law and order on many of our college campuses are merely expressions of 'academic freedom' or the result of young people working off steam. The pattern is too clear, the activities too extensive to be dismissed in this way. I am not one who sees a Communist under every bush, but we cannot hide our heads in the sand when it is obvious that forces dedicated to our destruction are sowing the seeds of discord and internal strife among our future leaders. Our colleges have the responsibility of molding the minds of their students toward making a maximum contribution to the American way of life. Unfortunately, because of the distorted influence of some faculty members, some of these schools are failing miserably in meeting this responsiblity.

Farm Support Jungle

By REP. EDWARD GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

The nation's farm programs are hopelessly lost in a jungle of price supports, subsidies, production controls, land controls. Each new plan to lead us out of the jungle seems to plunge us in deeper. The goal should be a phasing out of government controls . . . so that supply and demand can take over. It can work.

Strong China Stand

By REP. JOHN ERLENBORN (R.-Ill.)

It is essential that the United States continue to exercise a firm and consistent leadership in the United Nations. As you know, the Administration has already backed down on one important stand. The stand that any nation which did not pay up its back dues would lose its vote. I believe we should have stood for principle on this issue. Quite frankly, I'm beginning to wonder if sooner or later we are not going to back down on the issue of seating Communist China, another important problem which will face the United Nations again this year.

Only a few days ago, U Thant, U.N. secretary general, came out in favor of giving Red China a seat in the world body. He was supported by eleven Afro-Asian and Communist states which also urged the seating of Peking. They said, and this is incredible, "The facts prove that China earnestly desires peace and peaceful coexistence with all countries." Mind you, each of these nations has one vote, just like the United States. So you can see this new decade for the United Nations marks an important time for the United States as well."

Departing from Tradition

By REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R.-Ala.)

The first session of the 89th Congress has recently come to a close and my own reaction, I think, could well be expressed by my voting record, which I know Congressional Quarterly, *after six months of the session had ended, rated as being the most anti-Johnson voting record on the Hill. Now, I voted this way personally for a reason because I am for the traditional American way of life that has created the truly great society, and like many other Republicans, concerned about the change from that American way that is embodied in the programs of Mr. Johnson's so-called "Great Society." The concentration of power in Washington which attempts to solve all the nation's problems the federal way through the creation of a vast and all-powerful bureaucracy, is to me a departure from the great principles upon which the truly great and free society into which we were born is based.*

Continued from Page 12

89th Congress Increases Spending

and pay them out of the public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision of the poor. . . . Were the power of Congress to be established in the latitude contended for, it would subvert the very foundations, and transmute the very nature of the limited government established by the people of America."

Expenditures by the national government during the last six fiscal years have been as follows:

1960	$ 94.3 billion
1961	99.5 billion
1962	107.7 billion
1963	113.8 billion
1964	120.3 billion
1965	122.4 billion

It is almost certain that we will see the first $150-billion budget within a few years if the present spending orgy is not halted.

Although vast sums have been collected in taxes, there have been deficits in each of the years since 1960, with another inevitable in 1966. The public debt, which amounted to $286.331 billion in 1960, has increased to $318.721 billion (as of Nov. 3, 1965) and will go much higher as the bills for "Great Society" spending come flooding in. Right now the debt amounts to $1,630 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Despite irresponsible statements by left-wing politicians, we cannot dismiss the national debt—it simply will not go away. The interest alone will be approximately a billion dollars per month for a long time to come. Our children and our grandchildren will some day inherit this colossal debt, most of which has accumulated during the last quarter century and which the present Administration insists on increasing year after year.

Ridiculous U.N. Voting Set-Up

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

There is a lot of talk about the need for reapportionment of state legislatures in line with the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions, but isn't it strange that we hear nothing from those who applaud the decisions about the voting power enjoyed by small countries in the United Nations?

Today, delegates representing 10 per cent of the total population of U. N. members, and only 5 per cent of contributions to the organization's budget, can form a two-thirds voting bloc in the General Assembly.

Just how ridiculous the situation is was illustrated when three new members were admitted to the United Nations this year with a total population of only *one* per cent of that of the United States.

First, there is Gambia, population 316,000. The second new member is Singapore, population 1,800,000. And then we have that "powerful" nation known as the Maldive Islands, with a population of 100,000 natives who live on 200 islands in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

Other newly independent nations with a vote carrying exactly the same weight as that of the U.S. (pop. 190 million) include Gabon (pop. 450,000), Kuwait (pop: 322,000), Mauritania (pop: 850,000), and Togo (pop: 1,559,000).

By joining with other African and Asian countries and the Soviet Union, these small nations have the power at any time to run roughshod over the United States in the United Nations.

With these odds against us, by what logic is it argued that the United Nations is of vital importance to U.S. foreign policy? And why no squawk about voting odds in the United Nations from the Supreme Court's Chief Justice Warren, the virtuous advocate of "one man, one vote" legislative apportionment?

REP. H. R. GROSS

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